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FIRST EDITION

"ARE WE A NATION?"

Mr. Sumner at the Cooper Institute.

From the New York papers of to-day.

Last evening Hon. Charles Sumner lectured before a large and very appreciative audience at the Cooper Institute. He appeared on the occasion under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Union, and chose for his subject which he treated at great length, and with his usual ability—"Are We a Nation?" The meeting was presided over by the President of the Association, who introduced the orator of the evening to his numerous audience in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Sumner, in coming forward, was very warmly greeted, and having bowed his acknowledgments several times, proceeded with his address, as follows:—

Mr. President:—At the close of a bloody Rebellion, instigated by hostility to the sacred principles of the Declaration of Independence, and inaugurated in the name of State rights, it becomes us now to do what we can to provide that these sacred principles shall not again be called in question, and that the fatal pretension of State rights shall not again disturb the national repose. One terrible war is more than enough; and since, after struggle, peril, and sacrifice, where every household has been a sufferer, we are at last victorious, it is not too much to insist on all possible safeguards for the future. The whole case must be settled now. The constant duel between the nation and the States must cease. The national unity must be assured—in the only way which is practical and honest—through the principles declared by our fathers, and inwoven into the national life. In one word, the Declaration of Independence must be recognized as a fundamental law, and State rights, in all their denationalizing pretensions, must be trampled out forever, to the end that we may be in reality as in name—a nation.

ARE WE A NATION?

Are we a nation? Such is the question which I now propose, believing as I do that the whole case is involved in the answer. Are we a nation? Then must we have that essential, indestructible unity which belongs to a nation, with all those central pervasive powers which minister to national life; then must we have that central necessary authority, inherent in just government, to protect the citizen in all the rights of citizenship; and then must we have that other central inalienable prerogative of providing for the performance of all the promises solemnly made when we first claimed our place as a nation. Words are sometimes things, and I cannot doubt that our country would gain in strength and our people in comprehensive patriotism if we discarded language which in itself implies certain weakness and possible disunion. Pardon me if I confess that I have never reconciled myself to the use of the word "Federal" instead of "national." To my mind our Government is not Federal, but national; our Constitution is not Federal, but national; our courts under the Constitution are not Federal, but national; our army is not Federal, but national. There is one instance where this misnomer does not occur. The debt of our country is always national—perhaps because this term promises in advance additional security to the anxious creditor. Liberty and equality are as much as dollars and cents; they should be national also, and enjoy the same security.

LONGING FOR UNION AMONG THE COLONIES.

Efforts for a common government on this side of the ocean soon showed themselves. The Pilgrims landed in Plymouth in 1620. As early as 1642, only twenty-two years later, there was a confederation under "the United Colonies of New England," formed primarily for the common defense; and here is the first stage of nationality on this continent, in the preamble to the articles the parties declare:—"We, therefore, do conceive it our bounden duty, without delay, to enter into a present consociation among ourselves for mutual help and strength in all our future concernments, that, as in nation and religion, so, secondly, in the common rights of citizenship co-extensive with the colonies, and the consequent rights of every colony in every other colony." The colonies grew in population and power. No longer merely scattered settlements, they began to act a part in history. Anxious especially against French domination, which already existed in Canada, and was extending along the lakes to the Mississippi, they came together in Congress at Albany in 1751 to take measures for the common defense. Delegates from seven colonies were present, being from all north of the Potomac. Here the genius of Benjamin Franklin prevailed. A plan was presented by this master mind, providing for what was called "a general Government," administered by a "President-General," where each colony should have representatives in proportion to its contributions, Massachusetts and Virginia having seven each, while New York had only four; and the first meeting of the "general Government" was to be at Philadelphia. Scarcely ten years passed before this same yearning for a common life appeared again in the Colonial Congress at New York, convened in 1765, on the recommendation of Massachusetts, to arrest the tyranny of the Stamp Act, and assaults upon the common liberties. Nine colonies were represented, and after deliberation they united in a declaration of rights common to all. Here was the inspiration of James Otis, the youthful orator of freedom, whose tongue of flame had already flashed the cry, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and that other cry worthy of perpetual memory, "Equality and the power of the whole without distinction of color." Such were the voices that heralded our nation.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE MADE A NEW NATION.

Independence was declared. Here was an act which, from beginning to end, in every particular, and in all its inspirations, was national, stamping upon the whole people unity in the support of human rights. It was done "in the name and by authority of the good people of these colonies," called at the beginning "one people;" and it was entitled "Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled," without a word of separate sovereignty. As a national act it has two distinct features—first, as a severance of the relations between the "united colonies" and the mother country; and, secondly, as a declaration of self-evident truths on which this severance was justified, and the new nation was founded. It is the "united colonies" that are declared to be free and independent States; and this act is justified by the sublime declaration that all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Here was that "American Commonwealth," the image of national unity, dedicated to human rights, which has enchanted the vision of the early patriot, as he sought new safeguards for liberty. Here was a nation, with new promises and covenants, such as had never been made before. The constituent authority from which it proceeded was "the people." The rights which it promised and covenanted were the equal rights of all; not the rights of Englishmen, but the rights of man. It was on this account that our nation became at once a source of light to the world. Well might the sun have stood still on that day to witness a kindred luminary as it ascended into the sky.

THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

It is needless to dwell on its features, all so well known; but there are certain points which must not be disregarded now. There is especially the beginning. Next after the opening words of the Declaration of Independence, the opening words of the Constitution are the grandest in history. They sound like a majestic overture, fit prelude to the transcendent harmonies of national life on a theatre of unexampled proportions. Though familiar, they cannot be too often repeated; for they are in themselves an assurance of popular rights and an epitome of national duties. "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Thus by the people of the United States was the Constitution ordained and established; not by the States, nor even by the people of the several States, but by the people of the United States in their aggregate individuality.

NATIONAL FLAG.

There is the national flag. He must be cold indeed who can look upon its folds rippling in the breeze without pride of country. If he be in a foreign land, the flag is companionship and country itself, with all its endearments. Who, as he sees it, can think of a State merely? Whose eyes, once fastened upon its radiant trophies, can fail to recognize the image of the whole nation? It has been called a "floating piece of poetry," and yet I know not if it have an intrinsic beauty beyond other ensigns. Its highest beauty is in what it symbolizes. It is because it represents all, that all gaze at it with delight and reverence. It is a piece of bunting lifted in the air; but it speaks sublimely and every part has a voice. Its stripes of alternate red and white proclaim the original union of thirteen States to maintain the Declaration of Independence. Its stars of white on a field of blue proclaim that union of States constituting our national constellation, which receives a new star with every new State. The two together signify union past and present. The very colors have a language which was officially recognized by our fathers. White is for purity, red for valor, blue for justice. And all together, bunting, stripes, stars, and colors blazing in the sky, make the flag of our country, to be cherished by all our hearts, to be upheld by all our hands.

NATIONAL MOTTO.

There is next the national motto, as it appears on the national seal, and on the national money. A common seal and common money are signs of national unity. In each the supreme sovereignty of the nation is manifest. The first is like the national flag, and stands for the nation, especially in treaties with foreign powers. The second is a national convenience, if not necessity, which takes its distinctive character from the nation, so that everywhere it is a representative of the nation. Each has the same familiar motto, *E pluribus Unum*, a Latin phrase, which signifies From many One. Its history attests its significance. On the 4th of July, 1776, the very day of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson were appointed a committee to prepare a device for a great seal. They were the identical committee that had already reported the Declaration of Independence itself. Their report on the seal was made 10th August, 1776; and here we first meet the national motto, which is in such entire harmony with the Declaration by which we were made "one people." Questions of detail intervened, and no conclusion was reached until 15th June, 1782, when the present seal was adopted, being the American bald eagle, with the olive branch in one talon and a bundle of thirteen arrows in the other, and in his beak a scroll bearing the inscription *E pluribus Unum*.

NATIONAL NAME.

There is next the national name, which of itself implies national unity. The States are not merely allied, associated, coalesced, confederated, but they are united, and the Constitution, formed to secure a more perfect union, is "for the United States of America," which term was used as the common name of the nation. But there was still another national designation, accepted at home and abroad. Our country was called "America." Here was a natural, unsought, and instinctive name—a growth and not even a creation—implying national unity and predominance, if not exclusive power, on the continent. It was not used occasionally or casually, but constantly; not merely in newspapers, but in official documents. Not an address of Congress; not a military order; not a speech which does not contain this term, at once so expansive and so unifying. At the opening of the first Continental Congress Patrick Henry, in another mood from that of a later day, announced the national unity under this very name. After declaring the boundaries of the several colonies effaced, and the distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders as no more, he exclaimed in words of comprehensive patriotism, "I am not a Virginian, but an American." Congress took up the strain and commissioned Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the armies "for the defense of American liberty;" and Washington himself, in his first general order at Cambridge, on assuming his great command, announced that the armies were "for the defense of the liberties of America;" and in a letter to Congress just before the battle of Trenton he declared that he had labored "to discourage all kinds of local attachments and distinctions of country, denominating the whole by the greater name of America." It is not impossible that, in the lapse of time, history will vindicate the name adopted by Washington, which may grow as the Republic, until it becomes the natural designation of one country. Our fathers used this term more wisely than they knew; but they acted under Providential guidance. Is it not said of God that He has given names to the stars, "calling them by the greatness of His might?" Is it not said, also, that God will make him who overcometh a pillar in the temple and give him "a new name?" So as our stars multiply, and the nation overcometh its adversaries, persuading all to its declared principles, everywhere on the continent, it will become a pillar in the temple, and the name of the continent itself will be needed to declare alike its unity and its power.

GEOGRAPHICAL UNITY.

To these "unities" derived from history and the heart of the people may be added another where nature is the great teacher; I refer to the geographical position and configuration of our country, if not of the whole continent, marking it for one nation. Unity is written upon it by the Almighty Hand. In this respect, it differs much from Europe, where for generations seas, rivers, and mountains kept people apart who had else, "like kindred drops, commingled into one." There is no reason why they should not commingle here. Nature in every form is propitious. Facility of intercourse, not less than common advantage, leads to unity; but these are ours. Here are navigable rivers, numerous and famous, being so many highways of travel, and a chain of lakes, each an inland sea. Then there is an unexample extent of country adapted to railways; and do not forget that with the railway is the telegraph, using the lightning as its messenger, so that the interrogatory of Job is answered, "Canst thou send lightnings that they may go?" The country is one open expanse from the frozen Arctic to the warm waters of the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and there science already supplies the means of overcoming this barrier, which in other days would have marked international boundaries. The Pacific Railway will neutralize these mountains, and complete the geographical unity of the continent. The slender wire of the telegraph, when once extened, is an indissoluble tie; the railway is an iron band. But these depend upon opportunities which nature supplies, so that nature herself is one of the guardians of our nationality. Our country was planned by Providence for a united and homogeneous people. Apparent differences harmonize. Even climate, which passes through all gradations from the North to the South is so tempered as to present an easy uniformity from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Unmeasured supplies of all kinds, mineral and agricultural, are at hand; the richest ores and the most golden crops, with the largest coal fields of the world below, and the largest corn fields of the world above. Strabo said of ancient Gaul that, by its structure, with its vast plains and considerable rivers, it was destined to become the theatre of a great civilization. But the structure of our country is more auspicious. Our plains are vaster, and our rivers are more considerable, furnishing a theatre grander than any imagined by the Greek geographer. It is this theatre, thus appointed by nature, which is now open for the good of mankind. Then all hail to the republic, redeemed and regenerated, one and indivisible. Nullification and secession are already like the extinct monsters of a former geological period—to be seen only in the museum of history. With their extinction must disappear that captious, litigious, and disturbing spirit engendered by State rights. The whole face of the country will be transformed. There will be concord for discord; smiles for frowns. There will be a new consciousness of national life with a corresponding glow. The soul will dilate with the assured unity of the republic, and all will feel the glory of its citizenship. Since that of Rome nothing has been so commanding. Local jealousies and geographical distinctions will be lost in the attractions of a common country. Then, indeed, there will be no North, no South, no East, no West; but there will be one nation. No single point of the compass, but the whole horizon, will receive our regard. Not the Southern Cross, flaming with beauty; not even the North star, so long the guide of the mariner and the refuge to the flying bondmen, but the whole star-spread firmament will be our worship and delight. As the nation stands confessed in undivided sovereignty, the States will not cease to perform their appropriate functions. Interlaced, interlocked, and harmonized, they will be congenial parts of the mighty whole, while liberty and equality will be the recognized birthright of all, and no local pretension can interfere against the universal law. There will be a sphere alike for the States and nation. Local self-government, which is the pride of our institutions, will be reconciled with the supremacy in the maintenance of human rights, and the two together will be the elemental principle of the republic. The State will exercise a minute jurisdiction required for the convenience of all; the nation will exercise the other paramount jurisdiction required for the protection of all. The reconciliation—God bless the word—thus begun, will embrace the people, who, forgetting past differences, will feel more than ever that they are one, and it will invigorate the still growing republic, whose original root was little more than an acorn, so that it will find new strength to resist the shock of tempest or time, while it enriches the continent with its generous shade. Such at least is the aspiration in which all may unite.

Firm like the oak, may our blest nation rise,
No less distinguished for its strength than size;
The unequal branches emulous unite
To shield and grace the trunk's majestic height;
Through long succeeding years, and centuries live,
No vigor losing from the aid they give.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

His Readings to Commence in Boston on the 2d and in New York on the 9th of December.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The great event in Boston to day has been the arrival of Charles Dickens from Europe per the steamer Cuba.

Through the agency of the telegraph, announcements were made which gave currency to the belief that the Cuba and the distinguished novelist would arrive in the middle of the afternoon, and although there was no public ovation or demonstration contemplated, a crowd of several thousand persons assembled around the wharf where the steamer was expected, and, in spite of the inclement weather, remained until the failure of their desire was assured. If she had made her time the Cuba and Mr. Dickens would have been in Boston at 3 o'clock, and inasmuch as there was the unusual interruption of half a dozen hours from Halifax, the fears of a disaster were not without some shadow of foundation.

At about half-past 7 o'clock, however, it was announced from the Old State House news-room that the Cuba was approaching Hull, on her course to Boston, and that she had been boarded by the United States tugboat Hannibal Hamlin, and Mr. Dickens taken on board. The tugboat proceeded immediately to Boston, and arrived at Long Wharf in about an hour, and full half an hour in advance of the Cuba.

Among those who were on board the tugboat were Mr. Dolby, the agent of Mr. Dickens; Collector Russell, of the port of Boston; Oliver Wendell Holmes, General Sherwin, Hon. Josiah Quincy, James Fields, one of the publishing firm of Ticknor & Fields, and several other literary celebrities. After the customary greetings and congratulations, a repast was served on board the Hamlin, and when it was finished she had arrived at her dock in Boston. The party then took carriages, and proceeded immediately to the Parker House, where Mr. Dickens will remain until his departure for New York.

The first series of his readings will begin in Tremont Temple on the evening of December 2, and his first in New York will be given on the evening of the 9th.

Mr. Dickens' voyage from Liverpool to Boston was one of uninterrupted pleasure, and, while declining for the present all public ovations, he nevertheless feels profoundly grateful for the many manifestations of welcome which the American people have already shown towards him. Mr. Dolby, his advance agent, has already disposed of some eight thousand tickets to his first series of Boston readings, and there is no apparent diminution in the number of applicants. A considerable number of them have probably been brought up by speculators.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Riddle Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow. T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

Commonwealth vs. William Hornkeith. At the conclusion of John Riddle's examination, reported yesterday, the Commonwealth closed, and the Court took a recess. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon William Mr. Bull, Esq., opened the case for the defense, stating to the jury that he proposed to prove that every and any blow that was inflicted by the defendant at Ovens' tavern, on the night of May 7th last, was in his own defense; and that, having proven this, he would confidently expect a verdict of acquittal.

The examination of witnesses for the defendant was then begun, Mr. Bull having taken up but a short time with his opening.

Chas. Cooper, upon being sworn, testified that on the night of this occurrence he was sitting with some other men at the Western Engine House, he being employd there as engineer, and that a boy ran up to them and cried "fight;" he, with the men, ran immediately to Ovens' tavern, and found the Twentieth street door open; he looked in, and saw a strange man striking Hornkeith with a silver ice pitcher, the door was then closed; when he got another view of the inside of the room he saw this strange man sitting on the floor, his left arm on a chair, his right hand on the door, and the pitcher very near his right hand; the door was again closed and reopened, and then this man went into the street, with blood running down his face and coat; he and his brother then went away.

John Riddle was here recalled, and was asked by Mr. Bull whether on the second day after the fight he said in the presence of Charles Cooper that on that night his brother had struck the first plow? or when Ovens said so, whether he assented by saying "Yes!" To this Mr. Riddle answered empaticallly "No!" He was told that it was proposed to contradict him in this.

Charles Cooper recalled, stated that on the second day after the fight he and other men were standing on the street, and John Riddle came up and asked them into Ovens' place; and that in there Ovens remarked that Colonel Riddle had first knocked him down with the pitcher, and Mr. Riddle said "Yes."

A number of other witnesses were called, but none of them could testify to the actions of Colonel Riddle and Hornkeith. An excellent character was proven and the defense closed.

Mr. Dwight made his opening address, at the close of which the Court adjourned.

Mr. Bull followed this morning.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—George Scott vs. John T. Bailey and James Case, den. An action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $34 41.

Alexander Casely vs. William Kearn. Mary Jane Kean admitted as landlord to defend the suit. An action of ejectment. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Reinstein vs. Feigel. An action to recover damages for malicious prosecution. Verdict for plaintiff $300.

Smith vs. Scott. An action to recover on a promissory note. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—Pollock, Casselberry & Co. ex rel. vs. L. Furth, an insolvent case. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison. Montgomery vs. Grant. Before reported. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—United States vs. Four Barrels of Whisky. Charles H. Smith, claimant. Submitted by agreement. Verdict for the United States.

United States vs. Five Barrels of Whisky. A. P. Schlotman claimant. Submitted by agreement. Verdict for the United States.

United States vs. One Horse and Wagon. Roger Harold claimant. On trial.

—Johnny Clew was in Pittsburg on the 6th. He is the boy who killed the Rebel Colonel at Chickamauga. General Thomas has placed him at school, and intends to procure him an appointment at West Point when he reaches the prescribed age.

SECOND EDITION

Australia, West Indies, Central and South America.

Wreck of an American Ship Near Cape Horn—Prince Alfred at Sydney—Affairs in the Pacific and in New Zealand, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The steamer Arizona has arrived with California dates to the 19th ult. and Panama to the 12th inst.

An extra of the Panama *Star and Herald* has advices direct from the West Indies, confirming the reports of the disasters by the hurricane at St. Thomas and elsewhere. There were 79 vessels wrecked, and 600 lives lost.

Dates from Sydney and Wellington, Australia, to the 8th ult., had been received at Panama. Great preparations were making at Sydney for the reception of Prince Alfred.

The canibals of Fiji had murdered and eaten the Rev. S. Baker, Wesleyan missionary, and six Christian natives. A British war vessel had gone to punish the murderers.

Parliament was still in session, but were quarrelling and doing very little good for the country.

Three of the Blue Caps banditti had been captured.

Heavy gales had prevailed, and a number of vessels had been wrecked.

A fire, threatening a large business section, had occurred, but it was fortunately quenched by heavy rain.

The American residents of Melbourne gave a complimentary dinner on the 6th ult. to Mr. Latham, the lately arrived Consul of the United States, Mr. Lord occupying the chair.

Much injury to the crops was anticipated in Victoria by the snow storms.

The new wool crop of Queensland, though long and fine, was affected by the scab.

The gold fields are doing well, but the new copper mines are better. Specimens of the latter yield as high as 94 per cent.

New gold mines have been discovered in New Zealand.

Dates from South America as late as October 13 have been received at Panama. Disgraceful revolts had occurred in Peru. In Magillo the civic guard had mutinied against their chiefs and killed the Colonel, the Prefect, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Department. In Pund they killed three of their chiefs, and disowned the authority of the Government. Troops were sent to put down the rebels.

There is nothing new from Prado's expidition against Arequipa. The revolution in the North had met but little encouragement. The acting President had made a very pacificatory speech, in which he said the Government would offer the greatest facilities to establish peace between the allied Republics and Spain.

Advices from Chili announce the wreck of the American ship Asia, near Cape Horn, on the 21st of August. She was bound for California, loaded with coal. The captain and eighteen of the crew had reached Valparaiso. They were cast on a small island, with only one barrel of biscuits where they remained thirty days, suffering terrible hardships before they were rescued.

The Spanish Government had called home its Admiral.

The Indians have extensively plundered trains in the Argentine provinces.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Steamer Great Republic at San Francisco—Extensive Mercantile Failures—Dedication of a New Masonic Temple—Cost $600,000—The First Torchlight Procession in China on the Reception of an American Fire Engine—Fearful Cyclone—Damage of Ten Million Dollars, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The following advices have been received by the steamer Great Republic:—

SHANGHAI, Oct. 17.—News from Teutzin state that the junkmen at the mouth of the Peiho have recently shown great hostility to all foreigners. The English Admiral Kuppel was lately fired at while on board the Dove, H. M. gunboat. The steamer Wachusa was also attacked, and trouble is anticipated.

Cheefoo, Menfe, as usual, escaped the Imperial troops. It is believed that this winter he will make a conjunction with the Mahommedan Rebels, and threaten both Pekin and Shanghae.

The autumn has been sickly, and there have been many sudden deaths. Among them was the wife of the British Consul.

The mercantile failures continue, and many of the leading houses are closing up. The French establishments at the outposts are every one of them contracting their business. The same panic prevails among the Chinese, and out of 116 native banks 41 had failed within twelve months.

The imports for 1866 increased 9,000,000 taels, and the exports decreased 4,000,000 taels.

The Foreign Commissioners in the employ of the Chinese Government have held a caucus here. There are many surmises as to its object, and it is thought the Imperial Government at Pekin will try to get rid of this anomalous service in the collection of revenue by a treaty.

There has been an impressive dedication of the new Masonic Temple, which cost 600,000 Mexican dollars.

A torchlight procession occurred on the reception of the American fire engine, the first ever seen in China.

Another fearful cyclone has occurred, during which the United States storeship Supply was saved, in a remarkable manner, by Captain Conway. Having parted both anchors, Captain Conway lashed four heavy guns together and pitched them over, and the Supply rode out the gale in safety. The damage on shore is estimated at $10,000,000.

A large bed of the best quality of bituminous coal has been discovered between Chukiang and Nankin, three miles from Yank Tskang. The English Consul, Mr. Workham, will try to persuade the officials to allow foreigners to work the mines.

The American, English, and French Consuls have forced the Chinese officials to rebuild the country houses torn down by a mob, nine miles from Port English. A French gunboat was sent for, the lives of foreigners having been threatened. There was no American gunboat that could be despatched, as the Aenaelot, the only one available, had been ordered to go to Tientsing by Admiral Bell.

The United States Consul at Tientsing, A. D. Hankow, had requested Mr. Burlingame, United States Minister, to have the Chinese officials removed for violating the treaty.

Financial—Exchange on London at sight, 5s. 11½d., per tael; bills at six months' sight, 6s. 11½d. Bills on New York, 124 for gold. Mexican dollars, 72½.

Commercial—Grey shirtings per piece, 233-50; white, 235@287; American drills, 40 yard pieces, 420@435.

Among the vessels on berth for New York, are the American barques Fair Ladies and Burnside, and the British barque Sileno. Six ships are on berth for London.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Distinguished Party at the Fort—They Examine the Dismal Swamp Canal—Naval News—Military Changes, Etc. Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18.—The revenue cutter Northerner, Captain McGowan, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Washington, D. C., had quite a distinguished party on board. Among them I noticed General B. F. Butler, Hon. W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; W. S. Huntingdon, Esq., of the First National Bank of Washington; Col. John S. Loomis, Special Agent of the Treasury Department; A. B. Mullet, Esq., chief architect, Treasury Department; John S. Knox, Esq., Assistant United States Comptroller; Hon. John D. Defrees, Public Printer; General Gilman Marsten, of New Hampshire; Colonel Gordon Adams, United States Attorney for Mississippi; William Prescott Smith, Esq., Collector of the Port of Baltimore; and Frank Tuck, Esq., of Washington. On landing the party passed into the fort, and called upon Gen. Hays, the present commandant. After which they strolled around for an hour or more, visiting the various points of interest in and around the place. After gratifying their curiosity, they proceeded on the Northerner to Norfolk, where they remained all night. At an early hour this morning the party will embark on the barge Beauty in tow of a tug, to visit the Dismal Swamp Canal and Lake Drummond. The Government has several hundred shares in the canal, which are to be sold at auction at the Treasury Department on the 5th proximo, and the object this party have in view is to examine the work thoroughly, and form some idea of its real value, in order to govern the parties having the stock for sale. Assistant-Secretary Chandler was in charge of the party, who are provided with all the necessary maps, plans, and reports of the work they have come to examine. They will probably complete their inspection of the work to-day, and will then return on the Northerner direct to Washington.

It is to be hoped that the stock in the canal to be offered for sale by the Government will be bought up by liberal and enterprising men, who will put this great inland canal in good condition, thus connecting by a shore route of but twenty-eight miles the extensive navigable waters of North Carolina with the Chesapeake Bay. The canal has been greatly damaged during the war, and is not in very good condition, but the Company are busily engaged repairing it. When the repairs are completed it will be extensively used by small steamers which could not weather Cape Hatteras.

The steamer Crotan, with a party of wreckers, left Norfolk this morning for Deep Water Shoals, James river, to raise the barge which was recently sunk there, with all the material on her for erecting the iron screw pile lighthouse at that place.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, which for the past few days has been at anchor in the Roads, passed up to Norfolk this afternoon.

The United States Revenue cutter Kemaha, Captain Sands, which has been at Norfolk for the past week repairing boilers, put to sea this morning.

Considerable speculation is indulged in by the officers now stationed here as to the probable distribution of the troops now forming the garrison. There is at present two companies of the 5th United States Artillery and three companies of infantry. It is generally believed that when General Barry assumes command one of the artillery and all of the infantry companies will be ordered elsewhere, and their places supplied by companies of artillery from the other four artillery regiments now in the service.

The Fort, so far as I can learn from military men, is a very desirable post, and they do not relish the idea of being ordered to a more Southern and sickly field of duty at the present time.

The proposed establishment of a Military School here is hailed with joy by all classes, and will infuse a little life into the now dull and sombre Fortress. We are also in hopes of again having a post band, a thing which is very much needed, and which would serve to while away many a pleasant hour.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The steamer Iowa sailed to-day for Europe, taking twenty-one passengers for Halifax and fifty-one for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

The Cuba, which got aground last night, got off safely to-day.

Death of Fitzgreene Halleck.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 20.—Fitzgreene Halleck died at Guilford, in this State, last night, aged eighty years.

The Wisconsin Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Republican majority in Wisconsin is reported as 4500.

Arrival of Specie.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Arizona, from Panama, brings $187,840 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 95½; Reading, 96; Canton Co., 46; Erie Railroad, 71½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 79¾; New York Central, 113½; Cumberland preferred, 12; Missouri 6s, 95; Hudson River, 125½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 105¾; do. 1865, 106⅛; Ten-forties, 102; Seven-thirties, 105⅛. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 140.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Imperialists at Havana Bound to Europe—Maximilian's Remains Awaited at Havana—Death of an ex-Confederate Officer in Mexico.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The French steamer *Panama* sails to-morrow via Martinique for Saint Nazaire. Baron A. von Magnus and Prince Salm-Salm sail by the *Panama* for Europe, as also the Princess Salm-Salm.

It is expected that the Austrian steam frigate *Novara*, with the remains of Maximilian, will put in here on her way to Trieste.

Colonel Quevedo, Bolivian Envoy to Mexico, sails to-day by the Liberty, Captain Bain, for Baltimore.

General Stevens, an ex-Confederate officer, and latterly the Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Vera Cruz and Mexican Railway, is reported to have died on the 12th instant.

One vessel is reported loading at Sisal—the Lizzie Kemball—neither rig nor destination mentioned.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE FINANCES.—Gen. Sherman, in his address before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, fixes his position on the financial question. Speaking of the burdens entailed upon the North and South by the war, he said, incidentally, that "We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons, and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt, binding on us in fact, in law, and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America till every cent is paid."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government loans were firmly held. 101⅛ was bid for 10-40s; 113¼ for 6s of 1881; 105¼ for 7-30s; 108 for '62 5-20s; 105¼ for '64 5-20s; 106⅛ for '65 5 20s; and 107¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101¼, a slight decline.

June sold at ¼, no change; at no change; and '67 at no change; unchanged, the new issue

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 49¾, a slight decline; Minehill at 56¼, a decline of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 25¼@26¼, a decline of ¼; and Reading at 48, a slight advance. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 20 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 50½ for Lehigh Valley; 20½ for Catawissa preferred; and 41¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 18; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 61 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 135, no change; 50 was bid for Commercial; 30 for Mechanics'; 30½ for Manufacturers'; 71 for City, and 60 for Union.

Canal Shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31½, a decline of ½; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20½ for preferred do.; 35 for Morris Canal; 11 for Susquehanna Canal; and 46 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139¾.

An advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	101⅝	100 sh Read R	b10. 48
$1000 do. New	101⅝	5 do	...ltf. 48⅛
$1000 Leh Val 6s	91¾	13 do	...ltf. 48⅛
$4000 Pa cp 5s	94	7 sh Penna R	49¾
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99¼	20 do	49¾
$500 U S Ass 6s, '83	86	147 do	...s. 49¾
2 sh Far & M Bk	135	100 sh Phil & E	...b60. 28½
76 sh Lehigh N stk	31½	100 do	...s60. 28½
12 do	31½	100 do	...b60. 28½
27 sh Minehill	56¾	28 sh 13th & 15th	55. 18
100 sh Fulton C	4¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107¼@108¼; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102½; do. 7-30s, June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40 do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119-40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116¾@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116¼; do. October, 1865, 115¼@116. Gold, 139½@139¾; Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139¾@140; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108@108½; do., 1864, 105@105½; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 101¾@102; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113¾; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., July 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, 107¼@107¾; 10-40s, 101¾@102½; 7-30s, June, 105@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 139¾@139¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867.—The volume of business in Flour is small, but prices are well maintained. The demand both for shipment and home consumption is limited, and about 500 barrels were disposed of to the trade at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at $8·50@8·75 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime is in good demand at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Red at $2·40@2·55 for fair and choice. Rye is steady at $1·65@1·70 ₰ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, but prices remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·42@1·45, and 1500 bushels Western mixed at $1·40. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at at 75@77c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Hark—The sale of a small lot was reported at $55 ₰ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $7@8 ₰ 64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·45@2·55.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M.....50

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, New Bedford, Rommel & Bunster.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, Washington, Huntzinger & Co.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, Allyn's Point, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Jas. S. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr C. Jayne, Brown, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Glenwood, Mills, New Haven, S. E. Grisconi.
Schr J. R. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, Captain.
Schr C. Kienzle, Woodruff, New Bedford, Captain

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Immediate Specie Payments.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the question of paying the national debt in legal-tenders, with other financial measures, have begun to attract public attention, the bondholders and their organs cry out more lustily for immediate specie payments. These parties, who gave only forty or fifty per cent. in currency for the bonds, and have since been drawing six per cent. interest in gold, now clamor for specie payments in order that they may get the full amount of their bonds in gold. Shylock like, they must have their pound of flesh, though the country bleed to death under the operation. They do not want to be paid in the same money they gave for the bonds, but demand forty or fifty per cent. more. They believe their interest lies in the perpetuation of the debt, and do not wish to see it extinguished; and their policy, if carried out, would assuredly fasten it upon the country as perpetually as the debt of England is fastened upon the British people. Seeing the growth of public opinion against contraction of the currency and forcing specie payments, and in favor of paying the debt while money is plentiful, they have become alarmed for their anticipated cent. per cent. profit.

The monstrous fallacy of the bondholders' organ is, that we can reach specie payments at once, and while the debt remains undiminished. It took England years to reach that after the prolonged war in Europe ended in 1815, and then she only reached it through alarming revulsions and universal distress. Forcing specie payments there resulted in frightful disasters, in burdening the people with an enormous debt which can never be paid, and, while it erected a bloated bondholding oligarchy, in reducing the mass of the laboring population to pauperism. Yet this is the example we are urged to follow. We might possibly come to the same result in the course of a few years if Mr. McCulloch's ruinous policy of contraction were to be carried out. But who besides the bondholders and their organs desire this? These senseless on-to-specie payment theorists imagine that we can jump at once to a specie basis by the fiat of the Secretary of the Treasury. They have but one idea, and, like all insane people, can see nothing except through that. They learn nothing from history or actual experience. They lose sight of the tax-payers and the future in their eagerness to benefit the bondholders.

It is neither practicable nor desirable to force specie payments now. The first thing to be done is to pay off the bulk of the debt while money is abundant and the currency depreciated. The bondholders pretend to call this repudiation. It is, in fact, the way to prevent repudiation; for if the people of this country continued to be weighed down by an enormous debt and oppressive taxation, they would soon elect a Congress that would take off the burden in one way or another. But the proper and shortest way to arrive at specie payments is to reduce the debt. Suppose the three hundred millions of national bank currency were withdrawn and legal-tenders issued in their place, and with these three hundred millions of the interest-bearing debt were to be bought up and cancelled, would not that tend to bring down the premium on gold? Suppose Mr. McCulloch were to pay off two hundred millions more with that amount of surplus money which he has all the time lying idle in the Treasury, thus reducing the interest-bearing debt five hundred millions in all, would not that bring down gold still further? Then, again, with economy and proper administration of the revenue laws, a hundred millions a year could be applied to the liquidation of the debt. Thus, in five years a thousand millions, or about half the interest-bearing debt, could be paid. Who can doubt the effect of this upon the market value of specie? It is the enormous debt which hinders us from returning to specie payments. The rapid liquidation of it in the manner suggested would soon bring down gold and restore a specie currency. No other course can be pursued without producing frightful revulsions and distress, and saddling the country with a vast and perpetual debt.

Congress and its Work—What the Country Needs.

From the N. Y. Times.

One day more, and Congress will resume its talk. Nobody seems to expect much more than talk during the brief remainder of the session begun in spring. Impeachment and other exciting topics are the expected subjects of debate, and we know in advance nearly all that will be said, *pro* and *con*, in regard to them. They are all political and of the tinge called extreme, and the only probable benefit accruing from their reproduction will be the light thrown upon the present temper and purposes of the majority. As a practical question, impeachment may be considered dead, but it will doubtless be the theme of days and nights of wordy warfare, the character of which will partially indicate the complexion and chances of the next session. If in no other respect, the interval between the assembling this week and the commencement of the regular meeting may thus be made useful. It will be satisfactory to know at the outset what and how deep is the impression produced upon the Congressional mind by recent occurrences. Nothing can be imagined better calculated to develop the prevailing tone than the class of questions to which impeachment belongs; and from the character of the start we shall be able to form some estimate of the probabilities of the next few months.

If we were not familiar with the exact degree of trustworthiness which attaches to the average of Washington gossip, we should discourage hopeful anticipations. The uniform tenor of tidings vouchsafed to us from the capital points to a ceaseless and determined struggle of partisanship for the mastery. The talk is almost exclusively political. The South and the President's action are held up as the only themes to be considered; while the zeal with which every knot of politicians plot and plan in connection with the Presidency, reveals the grand controlling motive of those who undertake to manufacture Washington opinion.

And yet it is not easy to believe that Congress is so unmindful of the signs of the times, and of the wants of the country, as to expend its energies on partisan objects, to the neglect of broader and more practical questions. If impeachment must come up again—and we suppose it must—we are not to conclude that weeks and months are to be devoted to its discussion. Let us have the report of the Judiciary Committee at once, and yea or nay from the House, without waste of time. There is no decent pretext for delay and debate that cannot possibly affect the result, but which will affect business interests most prejudically. The same is true of other disturbing measures that are said to be forthcoming. All schemes for forcing theories upon the Middle and Northern States, for reopening the question of penalties or the South, or for otherwise setting forth the desires of an extreme faction, are an unmixed evil, which the Republican party cannot afford to tolerate. Admitting that no means exist of excluding these projects, at least power remains to render them comparatively harmless. It is not enough to withhold from them support; they should be summarily squelched, without debate, and with no more delay than the forms of Congress necessitate. Under violent management, the House has become familiar with "the previous question" as a contrivance for stifling debate; for once, let it be employed legitimately—as a means of putting an end to irritation and intrigue by quickly crushing the schemes in which they originate. The Republican majority owe this course to their party not less than to the country, and the neglect of it will bring trouble to both.

The thoughts of the country just now centre upon material rather than upon political questions. It has no sympathy with President-makers, and no patience with the mischief-mongers who would provoke continual ferment. At the proper time it will expect some reconsideration of the working of reconstruction, as exemplified in the doings of the Conventions, but until that time arrives there will be little fondness for agitation on the subject. Why, we need hardly tell. The depression of the industry and commerce of the country suggests a ready explanation. The people are impressed with sterner realities than Mr. Sumner's attempts to render them a nation, or than Mr. Stevens' methods of evolving loyal unity out of hate and antagonism. "How to make ends meet" is the problem which the great body of the community are striving to solve, and they look to Congress to hasten its solution.

We fear that the unwillingness of Jupiter to help the wagoner was not greater than the inability of Congress to do a tithe of what is expected from it. The tendency to rely too much upon legislation is one of the worst symptoms of the day, though, perhaps, one not wholly unnatural in view of much that Congress has attempted. For by no legerdemain of law is it possible to render the transition from the feverish excitement of war other than unpleasant. The dull times are not a consequence of the sins of Congress, nor are the hard times which yet must come in any manner contingent upon its action. Charlatans may prescribe prohibitory duties or more currency as a sovereign remedy for depression, but their nostrums would make things worse, not better. They might stimulate for a moment, but the inevitable reaction would render the condition of trade worse than ever. There is no escape from the penalties of blunders perpetrated amid the hurry of conflict.

But the inability of Congress to fulfil all expectations does not relieve it from the duty of affording succor wherever it is feasible. The injury inflicted by the present system of taxation may be almost entirely averted if Congress will eschew the delusion it has cherished in regard to the reduction of the debt. The fact to be recognized as the starting-point in any effort to mitigate the evils of taxation, is the exhaustion and ruin which the system in force entails upon all branches of industry and commerce. The desirableness of liquidating debt none denies. But the process presupposes the restoration of trade to a condition of prosperity equal to the maintenance of burdens imposed for the purpose. Unfortunately, the supposition is not warranted by circumstances, and, therefore, its application by the debt-reducing advocates is disastrous. This mistake should be arrested, since, under the guise of promoting public credit, it saps the foundation on which alone credit can rest.

The point to be aimed at is the greatest possible abatement of taxation compatible with the requirements of the Government. Let every dollar that is not wanted for current expenses be stricken off the load borne by the country in the shape of taxes. Instead of crippling consumption by extravagant tariff rates, let native industry be "protected" by the abolition of internal revenue duties upon its varied developments. The absurdity of aiding by high duties on one hand, and crushing by cumulative taxation on the other, is too flagrant to be perpetuated. The schedule of taxes, whether internal or customs, should be so revised that taxation shall be concentrated on few objects easily reached; while the necessaries of life should be relieved altogether. A bold hand is necessary to begin the work, but it presents no insuperable obstacle, if the aim is to simplify and abolish. Nor are the exigencies of the Government a hindrance to reductions that would afford immediate and large relief, provided only the frauds which now neutralize taxation on certain articles be prevented by a more vigorous administration of the laws.

When Congress shall have done its duty in the matter of taxation, it will find opportunities for the display of the same practical qualities in relation to the currency. A combined and vigorous attempt in the direction of additional inflation may be expected. The lusty West is so loud in its demands for more money as a cure for business ills, that much firmness and good sense will be called for at the hands of those who would discard the prescriptions of the currency quacks. Our own judgment has been in favor of steady but moderate contraction, and we should desire its continuance, if it were possible. We must confess, however, that we deem further contraction impossible at present; not because the volume of currency is not still in excess of the wants of commerce, but because public opinion is well nigh universally against persistence in the policy of retiring greenbacks. The conviction prevails that the uncertainty which embarrasses all interests is aggravated by the power of contraction which the law confers; and though we think the conviction erroneous, we are persuaded that more is risked than gained by resistance to it. The alternative, as it seems to us, is between the stoppage of contraction at its present point, leaving what has been effected untouched, and further issues of paper. And, therefore, we trust that the safer and more moderate position will not be perilled by a hopeless endeavor to uphold the present policy. The business interests of this city are overwhelmingly against the Western plan of inflation, but they are not less earnest in their desire for a pause in the work of contraction; and we see no safety except in compromise.

Labor and Land in England.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In all ages disturbances among laboring people are common, but that they should arise in a country so rich as England, where machinery does the work of millions of human hands, and whose commercial transactions exceed those of any other people—in short, that so much prosperity should bear, as a fruit, distress and pauperism, surprises the politician and the philanthropist, and makes them doubt whether science, industry, and religion ever are to see a day of triumph.

At the time when England sent to the Colonies which afterwards became the United States a vast number of intelligent farmers, as well as many of an educated class a little above them, one-seventh of her population was composed of yeomanry. These were small landed proprietors, and the number of heads of families among them was about 160,000. It was of these that the bulk of the colonial immigrants was composed. On their small farms they produced immense quantities of fruit, butter, cheese, eggs, honey, and vegetables; and when they came to America they engaged in the same husbanding. When they left England, wealthy men bought their land, and added it to their estates; the orchards died of neglect and old age, their cheerful cottages sank in ruins, which are now marked by heaps of stones, and the hedges of the small fields gradually were cut down, leaving wide prospects where before were neat streets with frequent houses, or hamlets often arising to the dignity of villages. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" was an English, not an Irish picture. Naturally, the yeomanry could have no successors, and we need no longer be surprised that immigrants from England have ceased to be of the superior class who were capable of laying the foundation of liberty in America. The accumulation of great wealth commenced with the acquisition of large landed estates and the disappearance of the yeomanry, and now the whole number of landed proprietors does not exceed 160,000. As a consequence, the agricultural system has changed. The farmer, having ceased to be a proprietor, pays rent, working many acres, and employs day laborers. As a general thing he does not himself labor, and he aspires to the title of "gentleman farmer." It is said that with the new system farming has improved, but this can have reference only to grass and roots, and in particular to improved herds of animals, which improvement has, without a doubt, been at the expense of the laboring people. That the varied style of farming no longer exists would be natural to conclude, and it is evident from the fact that in the year 1866 nearly $10,000,000 worth of eggs were imported from France into England.

These results are attracting the attention of all thinking men, as we gather from the reports of the discussions in the various farmers' clubs. The establishment of large farms, and the depriving the laborer of an interest in the soil, will have a similar effect elsewhere, but it is more marked in England because capital is greater, and because capital is more exacting the greater it becomes. First, is a want of cottages. The dwellings of the yeomanry having finally disappeared, the land-owners have no desire to see them restored, and so pressing is the need for comfortable roofs that, generally, a family which has a house of three rooms will take a lodger. The Marquis of Lothian, in rebuilding cottages on his estates in Norfolk, made it a condition with his tenants that they should take no lodgers. On one occasion, Sir William Bagge proposed that no cottage should be built with fewer than three rooms, in order that decency might be preserved, particularly between the sexes, thus giving one room for a cooking and a sleeping apartment for the man and his wife, one for his girls, and one for his boys; but Lord Leicester thought it would be necessary to have a policeman at the door to prevent the family from taking lodgers. As a consequence of this distressed condition, laborers are crowded into towns and wretched hamlets, or into decayed and uncomfortable ruins of cottages; and if they have a garden attached, it seems to be an exception, for among the remedies proposed garden grounds are recommended.

Growing out of the large farm system of breeding short-horned cattle and mutton-sheep are gangs of agricultural laborers, composed in part of women and children, and in which the sexes are mixed, "as if," to use the words of one, "they were put in a sack and shaken together." So manifestly brutalizing has the gang system become that Parliament has been forced to legislate on the subject, and an act, we think, was passed, to take effect next season, which, among other provisions, limits the ages at which children and girls shall engage in farm-labor. In the reports of the Club meetings we have full discussions responsive to this legislative action. Among other subjects education came up. We learn that instruction has been going on several years, and they hope it has done some good. Still, it was the opinion that only boys naturally bright should be educated, leaving the majority to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, for they never could be more. To force a public system of education was objected to, for fear of further differences on religious subjects. As to preventing young children from being put to work, and as to discouraging women from being field-laborers, the remark was made that the law-makers should be very careful how they interfered with the means by which the poor man earned his bread. One said that in Marshland the most provident fathers and affectionate mothers sent out their children, under proper regulations, and there, also, the best women worked in the field; and the speaker added that he "wished his own wife would go if she could help fill the purse." The proposed laws were made by men who did not understand the case. The Prince Consort had said—"You must be very careful how you touch the poor man's loaf."

Other speakers and farmers declared the law disgraceful. If a girl was not permitted to go into the field before she was thirteen, she ought not to go at all. There were many kinds of work in which children from eight to ten would swell the pittance of their father's wages of 12s. and 13s. ($3 to $3 25) a week. Did Parliament mean to teach that with this average wages a man is to support from four to eight children, when such children could pull out as many weeds as their mother could? Parents ought to be permitted to place their children as they please, but the Legislature said No. One wanted to know if the country would make up the deficit to the parents, and another said that children at this tender age, while earning money, were less likely to do ill than those at fifteen and sixteen. Then the supply of cottages seems difficult to solve, for the houses built for all other classes of laborers yield a profit of seven and a half per cent., while those furnished to farm laborers, for some unknown cause, are found unprofitable. These statements, be it remembered, are made mostly by the head farmers, who do not own, but who rent the land. As regards the cottages, it is to be said that the comfort of families is a thing capital is not able to take into account. Figures cannot touch it.

Another underlying difficulty is in the obstacles thrown around the purchase of land. It seems that, aside from the demands of the law of primogeniture, the titles of lands are bound up in families for upwards of forty, and more likely sixty and seventy years, nor is set free even at the close of these long periods; for as each successor comes of age, he entails to his posterity, subjecting the property to jointures, and portions to younger brothers and sisters, which, with other restrictions by virtue of church laws and common law customs, produce a system so abstruse and complicated as almost to require the learning of a lifetime to understand it. Even after land is sold, claimants can come in who, at the time of the conveyance, were "under age, in prison, beyond seas, mad, or unborn." Hence, no one of limited means can pretend to buy land and make good the title; and the existence of small proprietors, such as the yeomanry, is made impossible. Other difficulties exist regarding leases, for frequently farmers have no guarantee that they will get returns for improvements, except in conditions not likely to transpire. In some of the details of our statement it is not improbable that we mistake some things, but the general ideas must be accepted as correct.

The kind of farming which is carried on is, of itself, an indication of all these difficulties. The main products are meat and bread, which, singularly enough, correspond to the products of a barbarous people. Large estates are in grass, grain, and turnips, and the greater part of agricultural industry is devoted to the production of beef and mutton; for, if we may believe the statement, in England only 160,000 acres are in wheat, while in Ireland there are 1,000,000 acres. Meanwhile, with the products of their factories a vast trade is carried on with all parts of the world, bringing in exchange articles of necessity and luxury. With the rural population so pinched and degraded, it is no wonder that they seek relief in drink, and abandon the farms, crowd into towns, producing agitation and disorder, ending in riotous demands for bread.

It cannot be that this ghastly picture, which is drawn from the English papers, gives a correct idea of England and her people, notwithstanding we give the following from a gentleman in this city:—This summer he accompanied a shooting party on a large English estate, where thirty men were engaged in beating up the game, and for eleven months these men had not tasted meat. In the towns and cities there must be millions of men, decently clothed and fed, who these pinching months of scarce and dear bread are deliberating how reforms shall be established that the pleasant days of merry England may return. These are they who, during our national struggle, hoped for the triumph of the right, and now we can do no less for them.

In our view of the subject, and with the light bestowed by the occupancy and settlement of a new country, two remedies seem open and demanded. One is an immigration on a large scale of manufacturers and skilled laborers to the United States, where they will be doubly welcome; or to Australia, where they are sorely needed. The other is a radical reform of the laws by which landed property is held, and to such an end that small proprietorships will be encouraged, and be considered as the bulwark of liberty. Nothing is more certain than that the system by which one hundred men own more than half of the land in England must come to an end. They will be wise if the end is not marked with conflagration and blood. We can all see now that when England lost her yeomanry, she entered upon a course directly tending to the dire and impending disasters of these days, and that the same yeomanry made America glorious. England can have no peace till a corresponding class shall again till her soil, again plant orchards, care for bees, and be proud of small dairies and flocks, and thus bring to an end the tyrannous, grasping, and cruel reign of landed monopoly.

Mr. Pendleton's Financial Views.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Times* recently made a retraction of its statements aspersing the reputation of Mr. Pendleton, and we hope the *Tribune*, which has more than once reiterated the same unfounded statements, will follow its example. This is not more due to Mr. Pendleton, whose opinions have been injuriously misrepresented, than to the character of these journals, which owe their readers the *truth* on every subject important enough for notice in their columns. The *Times*, we are sorry to say, subjoins to its retraction a shuffling attempt to show that there was some reason to attribute to Mr. Pendleton a plan which he has repeatedly and wholly disclaimed. The *Times* has again and again charged Mr. Pendleton with a wish to inflate the currency to the amount of the funded debt, amounting to something like two thousand million dollars, when, in point of fact, he has, in every speech he has made on the subject, disclaimed any wish to increase the currency at all. But the *Times* thinks it discovers that a vast expansion would be necessary to pay the public debt in greenbacks. It thinks the charge it is compelled to withdraw as a *fact* may be sustained as an *inference*. But so long as Mr. Pendleton himself neither draws nor admits that inference, there is no color of justice in circulating it as a part of his views. The inference, if sound, might be a valid argument against his views; very likely if it could be sustained to the satisfaction of Mr. Pendleton, he would renounce his plan. But as he broaches a specific and detailed scheme by which he thinks the public debt can be paid without further expansion, it would have been more pertinent to show wherein this is defective, than to endeavor, by vague general inferences, to make him responsible for consequences he disclaims.

The *Times'* loose inference might easily be retorted. If, as it holds, it be impossible to pay the debt in greenbacks as it falls due without enormous inflation, it logically follows that it would be impossible to pay it in gold without a corresponding increase of coin. It takes no more greenbacks to pay a debt, dollar for dollar, than it would of gold to pay the same debt, dollar for dollar. The *Times* must therefore see that it puts itself in this dilemma: either its inference from Mr. Pendleton's views is false, or the debt cannot be paid at all.

The only successful way to rebut Mr. Pendleton's reasoning is to disprove his main position. Once admit it to be consistent with the public faith to pay the Five-twenties in greenbacks, and the rest of Mr. Pendleton's plan is defensible and statesmanlike. But if it can be proved that the Government is under a legal and moral obligation to pay the principal in gold, Mr. Pendleton would be himself among the first to admit that the whole question is closed. If the obligation to pay gold cannot be proved, it is futile to stand cavilling at the details of his plan. This has been our view from the first; and while steadily opposing Mr. Pendleton's fundamental tenet, we have not thought it worth while to take the slightest notice of any other part of his scheme. If his main position can be refuted, the whole falls; but if his main position can *not* be refuted, what he builds on it is sound, although it might require modification in the details.

We shall take an early occasion to restate the argument against the payability of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks; and we hope to put it with such cogency that even Mr. Pendleton (who is as candid as he is courageous) will perhaps be induced to reconsider his conclusions. He is as zealous as any man in the country to have the public faith maintained inviolate; and should he be convinced that the Government is under an engagement to pay gold, he will cease to press his plan. He has been so widely misrepresented by Republican journals that we think it due to truth that our readers should be permitted to see precisely what he proposes. In the quotations which we shall make from his speeches, there are some obvious errors which we attribute to slips of the tongue in the warmth of extemporaneous speaking, or to the haste and carelessness of reporters. The following passage expresses Mr. Pendleton's sense of loyalty to the national engagements:—

"The public debt of the United States, as I stated to you before, amounts to $1,000,000,000; $2,200,000,000 or more is in a liquidated form, and bears interest. $800,000,000 more are in greenbacks and unliquidated claims, and bears no interest. This is an enormous amount, and yet, gentlemen, I believe, and I think the Democratic party believes, that it should be paid, every dollar of it, principal and interest, at the time it comes due, exactly in accordance with the terms of the contract under which the loans were made." (Loud applause.)

We shall reproduce no part of Mr. Pendleton's reasoning on the main question, hoping to dispose of that hereafter. The subjoined exposition of his plan for paying the debt proves that he is no inflationist:—

"And now I say not only that these bonds are payable in legal-tender, but that they ought to be paid as soon as it is possible to do so. I do not know that it is possible to pay these bonds as fast as they mature, even in currency; but I do know that every possible effort ought to be made to do it.

"But at this point I am met with the statement that this policy will issue an immense amount of paper, and thus so far inflate the currency as to destroy its value, and bring disaster upon the country. Now, gentlemen, let me examine this objection. Mr. McCulloch in his last monthly report stated that the public debt which bears interest is comprised in three kinds; that three hundred millions of this debt could not be redeemed before 1874; that three hundred millions more could not be redeemed before 1881; and that the rest of the debt, amounting to nearly seventeen hundred millions of dollars is comprised in five-twenties and bonds which bear interest in currency.

"Seventeen hundred millions of five-twenties and bonds which bear interest in currency will fall due within the next five years. I cannot state to you the exact time nor the exact proportions in which these bonds fall due. I mean these five-twenties. Their very name implies that when five years shall elapse after their issue, the Government may pay them; but need not pay them until twenty years have elapsed.

"Now, gentlemen, I maintain that these five-twenty bonds should be paid as far as it is possible to do so without inflating the currency beyond a safe and just point. And it is my business now to show you how rapidly that can be done. The unliquidated debt of the United States consists of greenbacks and claims which have not been adjusted, and amounts to eight hundred millions of dollars. It pays no interest.

"Three hundred and thirty-eight millions of these bonds are, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, deposited to-day as security in the vaults of the Treasury. Three hundred millions of bank paper is issued on the faith of these bonds. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that this circulation ought to be called in; that these bonds ought to be redeemed with legal-tenders, which will take the place of that bank circulation. (Applause.)

"What would be the effect of this? The seventeen hundred millions of interest-bearing bonds would be reduced to fourteen hundred millions; and twenty millions of dollars would be saved to the Government from the interest which is paid to the bankers for the bonds which they have deposited. (Cheers.)

"Now, then, suppose you take these twenty millions of interest which is saved and add it to the forty-eight millions of dollars which these gentlemen say they can pay from the currency revenue, and you have sixty-eight millions of dollars, year by year, and if you convert that sum into greenbacks, at 140, you have a hundred millions of dollars a year, and if this is appropriated as a sinking-fund you can pay off the whole debt in less than fifteen years, without adding one dollar to your taxation, or one dollar to the circulating medium. (Applause.)

"Bear in mind that I am not arguing a proposition that these bonds can be paid in greenbacks without inflating the currency. Bear in mind this can be accomplished in twelve or fourteen years without the addition of one dollar to your taxation, or one dollar to your circulating medium. And now bear in mind, also, that I have not touched the revenues of the Government, which, in 1866, amounted to five hundred and sixty millions of dollars; nor have I attacked the expenditures of that year of radical administration.

"But now set the radical reformer to work. Let him cut off every extravagance—lop off every unnecessary expenditure. Let him reduce the current expenses of the Government to $50,000,000 a year—I mean expenses independent of the interest on the public debt—though it ought to be reduced to $100,000,000; that would be twenty-five millions more than Mr. Buchanan expended; that would be as much in one year as Andrew Jackson expended in any of the four years of his administration. But let the expenditure be reduced to $150,000,000, and what do you have? $150,000,000 for current expenses, $130,000,000 for interest upon the public debt, and $100,000,000 of a sinking fund, as I have described, and you have an aggregate of $380,000,000; and if you take that from the revenue of 1866, which amounted to $560,000,000, you have a balance of $180,000,000, which you may add to your sinking fund, and thus bring it up to $280,000,000. And with that you can, in five years, pay every cent of the principal and interest upon your public debt, without the addition of a dollar to the circulating medium of the country. (Applause.)

"When five years shall have passed, you can reduce $150,000,000 of your taxation, and yet be able to pay the $300,000,000 which falls due in 1874. Then you can reduce your taxation $200,000,000 more, and by retiring your greenbacks as the great burden of taxation is reduced, you will be able to pay the debt maturing in 1881, and at the same time to call in your greenbacks, and return to the constitutional currency of the country.

"And yet you see that I have not proposed to increase the taxes or add one farthing to the currency."

It will be seen that Mr. Pendleton is no reckless projector, seeking to disturb the confidence and unsettle the business of the country by a new and desolating inundation of paper money. He does not propose to add a dollar to the existing currency. He does not propose even to inflict any considerable hardship or disappointment on the public creditors, as we think we can show by a simple and perfectly conclusive argument. The five-twenties have been selling in the market for the last week at about 107. If, therefore, their holders were paid to-day in currency they would lose seven per cent. But these bonds have, on an average, say about three years to run before the expiration of the five years, and the interest is payable during that time in coin. With gold at 140, the excess of interest during the three years will amount to seven and two-tenths per cent., which is a little more than the premium on the bonds. It is obvious, then, that the person who should purchase Five-twenty bonds to-day at the current quotations, and be paid in currency three years hence, would receive six per cent. interest, and recover the whole of his investment. Such a person would have no reason to complain either of hardship or injustice. The fact that the bonds are held at precisely the price they would be worth if payable in currency, shows that the public creditors have little real expectation that they will be redeemed in gold. It is not, therefore, hardship and disappointment to the public creditors that stand in the way of Mr. Pendleton's plan, but rather a high sense of national honor and a punctilious regard to the public faith.

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THE M. E. CHURCH.

Address by the Rev. Bishop Ames, at the Anniversary of the Church Extension Society.

On Thursday evening of last week, the Second Anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society was held in the Union M. E. Church, on Fourth street, near Arch. On that occasion the Rev. Bishop Ames delivered an eloquent and interesting address, the publication of which has been precluded by the crowded state of our columns for the past few days. Below we give this address, which will be read with interest. The Bishop spoke as follows:—

Mr. President:—When the General Conference of the M. E. Church assembled in this city and in this house, in the month of May, 1864, they found, of course, many important subjects demanding their attention; for with the growth of the Church, its responsibilities to the world constantly increase. More is demanded of right from a church numbering one million than could justly be expected from a feeble communion. Among the various questions that came before the body was this matter of church extension; and they bestowed upon the subject such consideration as was practicable. It was decided with great unanimity that this particular department connected with our church labor demanded for its more careful and efficient management especial supervision, and with the view to secure that supervision, and carry forward more systematically and more economically this great department of Christian effort, this Society that now meets this evening to hold its anniversary was constituted, though hindering causes prevented the full organization of the Society until some time after the session of the General Conference.

I need not say to an audience of Americans, that the matter of providing comfortable houses of worship is one of great interest to us, both as citizens and as Christians. Not only the country in which we live, but the Government under which we live, are remarkable and somewhat peculiar. When our revolutionary fathers decided it was not in the power of a State to make the Church, they took a long step in advance. For almost the first time, Christianity on this great continent has had a fair field for the display of its power and energy, unirammelled by any legislative or political interference. In all the older nations of Christendom, the Church and the State are so blended together that they hardly deem it possible for one to exist without the other.

We have in our country two maxims which are peculiarly American. One is that the people are above the State—for they make it. We do not hold that men in the civil offices give us our rights. Our rights antedate the Constitution, and the Constitution itself is but the embodiment of the judgment of the public as to the rights which belong to citizens living in the civil estate. This is one of our maxims. The other is, that the Bible is above the Church, since the Church grows out of it, and derives all its sanction from it.

It is true that Christ and the Apostles built no churches, founded no institutions. No splendid churches sprung up around the path trodden by our Saviour and His disciples; no schools of learning, no hospitals for the sick, no asylums for the blind. But great principles touching faith and morals were planted in men's consciences. The great Teacher taught us; and we therefore preach, and all that shall come after us, that the first duty of man individually is to seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness. After this, next is the performance of the duties that he owes his Maker and the securing of the blessings vouchsafed to him personally; then all other things shall be added to him.

Hence, it has been the maxim which has governed the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and Wesleyanism in Europe, and throughout the world, that the first work of the Christian minister is to lead souls to Christ. The first object he has to contemplate in his mission, is the leading of men and women to Christ as their Saviour; and having organized those who trust in Christ into a Church, they hold, in our confession of faith, that "The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the sacraments duly administered according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same."

Having done this, then come those natural results of accepting a pure faith, a pure morality, accompanied by a quickening spirit, a power that brings into active employment all the higher, the purer, the nobler faculties of man.

Our fathers preached the gospel as the apostles preached it. They preached it on the banks of streams, they preached it in private houses; they preached it wherever they could go, everywhere, by the wayside, and in the synagogues when allowed. So the first pioneers of Methodism proclaimed their ministry in these provinces of the British kingdom until, as Mr. Wesley said, "God so strangely made us free."

The matter of Church extension, of course, is no new thought. The records of the Government show the part which has been played by the various churches in this great work of making provision for the religious instruction of the people of the land.

And perhaps there is no one thing that better evidences the intimacy of that connection which binds the Church to the community than the favor which God gives to the Church to secure the aid from the community needed to carry forward this great interest of Christianity and of the community.

The Government, for the first time, in 1850 directed its agents to examine this particular matter of church edifices, their cost, their capability, their ownership. And in remarking what I wish to say upon this, I choose rather to take the statistics of the Government than those of the Church.

Perhaps we are disposed to view with too much complacency our own work in the matter. It is rather customary in certain circles among us to say that "Methodism is the child of Providence;" and sometimes we place the accent on the definite article in such a way as to make the impression that Providence has no other child—whereas, in all truth and candor, we must acknowledge that Providence has a pretty large family. There are many children that can claim Providence as their parent; and yet, perhaps, there is this to justify us:—For some of the older members of the household looking upon it as rather an interloper, and hardly entitled to the privilege of kinship; and perhaps angry at the peculiarities of the infant, were disposed to reject it altogether. So far from admitting it to be the child of Providence, some very unkindly called it the child of the Devil, almost. We can hardly be surprised if they had such feelings. It was a singular kind of infant in some of its habits; a most restless and itinerant youngster, that greatly disturbed the order of things as they had been long established. In honest truth, they were established a little after the manner of the honest wagoner whom a traveller in a very muddy road in one of the frontier States came upon, and found with his team stuck fast in the mud. Being rather a practical philosopher, he did not seem to be particularly out of patience or nervous; but sitting on a log, was contenting himself with whistling. When the traveller came to him, he said, "My friend, how are you getting along?" He replied, "I am not getting along much, but I am established." And that seems to be about the way in which a great many things were established in those days. And yet, all pleasantry apart, after dwelling together as members of a common household for one hundred years, I think we have come to understand each other better; and without questioning whether this child of Providence is legitimately entitled to claim the parentage, we have all entered a better brotherhood as members of one household. Though occasionally there are flashes of strange fire, yet altogether we may be considered a happy family. I confess to myself, as a Christian and a citizen, it is a very pleasant thing to look out upon this fair system of churches, and see how they carry forward the labor, and what progress they make in the great mission of evangelizing the world. But I cannot help, as I see them in their various departments, feeling a very strong attachment to one of them that seems to step out with a little quicker tread; that goes across the marshes, and through the swamps, and up the mountain brow, with a little more energetic movement; and when it overtakes and captures the sinner, shouts out a little louder over his salvation. So I care for and love her, and I am pleased to be associated with her in her earnestness, by this one word for this society.

In 1850, according to the statistics furnished by the United States, we find that there were then in the United States and Territories 38,183 churches. These embrace all the churches of all sects and denominations Romish churches, Jewish synagogues, and Protestant houses of worship are all summed up in this general result. Of this number (38,183), there were 12,338 houses of worship that belonged to the Methodist Church. This was the large fraction of over one-third of the whole number. For if you take 13,338 from 38,183, you will find the balance belonging to all other churches in the country to be 24,845, showing that a number equal to one-half of all the rest were Methodist churches. More than one-third of the whole, 13,338 compared to 24,845, being the relative numbers!

Having had my attention called to the records first made by the Government in 1850, I felt a great interest to see how this important part of our Church work progressed from 1850 to 1860. I visited the Department of the Interior at Washington twice to procure the earliest copy of the census that contained the Church statistics; and the Secretary was kind enough to promise, so soon as they were ready, to send a copy. I left the name of Dr. Eddy and others, including my associates, and I believe they got the figures as soon as I did. I went over the figures furnished, to find what the different Christian churches were doing. I found the summing up to be 54,609 churches. This also embraces, as the other census, all churches of all kinds; not merely Christian, but Jewish as well. Of those 54,609, I found that 19,935 belong to the Methodist Church; that is, about 65 more would have been one-third of 60,000. The whole number was 54,009; the whole increase was 15,826. Of that 15,826, the increase of Methodist churches was 6497; and all others increased 9331. Thus, more than two-thirds of all the increase in church buildings from 1850 to 1860 were in the Methodist Church, and more than two-thirds of all!

In further examining these tables, I was greatly surprised at their result. The churches rank numerically about in the following order:—The Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Congregational, and the Episcopal. I took the four next; that is, I took the census of the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Protestant Episcopal, and the Congregational, to see how they were advancing compared with our own. I was never more surprised at a result than I was to discover that whilst our increase had been 6597, the increase of all those four churches had been but 3279. That is, if we had built 61 more churches, we should have built just twice as many as those four next largest denominations. I was not at all prepared for this. I confess it was highly gratifying; but to me it was highly instructive. I must not be understood as speaking of the Methodist Episcopal, but as of the Methodist Church, embracing all its departments.

I had the curiosity to see how those churches were distributed; for a great deal depends upon the right location of a church. As much, I think, depends upon the church taking up a good position in its aggressive movements, as upon an army occupying a good position in its aggressive movements. I selected the four large States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, mainly to see how these churches are situated. New York, as it has the great commercial emporium, is the principal State of the Union, with a territory extending along the lakes, and running down to tide-water; and it has the natural basis for a vast population, when you take into consideration the great agricultural wealth of the State. The great Keystone State, stretching from the tide-water at Philadelphia to broad Lake Erie, with great mountains in the centre; with immense mineral wealth, its broad and beautiful valleys, and the great lumber regions, you will see what must be the position of Pennsylvania through all coming time; and how important that the cause of Christ should be supported and maintained in such an important State as this!

Then striking westward, you have the third State, Ohio, spreading from the valley of the Ohio up to the basin of the lakes, embracing one of the most delightful champaign districts in the world, the most delightfully situated in the Union, which has made it the garden of the whole land.

The most wonderful State that the sun shines upon is the State of Illinois, stretching along its southern iborder from the Ohio to the Mississippi, and northward to the lakes. I have no doubt it is capable of supplying all the citizens of this nation with bread, and then be able to ship a supply to Europe. If it was cultivated as Holland is, it would do it any year.

If you will take these four great States, you will find they are the loins of the Union. They must always remain the great centre of the nation, because of the boundless resources they contain.

Now in these States were 10,833,312 inhabitants, according to the last census. Of course, they have greatly increased, but they are the last statistics I have had. I took the four leading denominations to see how they have been acting in regard to these four important States; Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and the Protestant Episcopal churches. I deemed it not fair to bring the Congregational church in this list, because their strength is mainly in New England, and a comparison outside would not be a fair test. But it is more than just to the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the wealth of their great corporation in New York has given them their greatest influence in that State, by far greater than anywhere else. It was eminently fair to the Presbyterian Church to take Pennsylvania, because Presbyterianism was planted here by Witherspoon from Scotland. It was fair to the Baptists to take Illinois, because there was a large branch of the Baptist population in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, which colonized in that State.

The Methodist Church, in any case of the comparison, had the disadvantage of laboring under inauspicious circumstances. I took pains to run over the figures before I came here this evening, and I found there was 4815 Methodist churches, 2093 Baptist churches, 1626 Presbyterian churches, and 774 Protestant Episcopal churches; giving the Baptists, Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians 4493 altogether, and giving the Methodists 322 more than them all. I merely cite these facts to show the relative position in which the churches stand throughout the nation, and in these four great central States in particular.

In reference to the movements of this Society. As I said, the Church Extension work is no new thing; but it must be obvious to you, my hearers, that where a Church has such an immense interest as this, it is a matter of the first importance that it should be wisely guarded and efficiently prosecuted. For we have in the United States 3,500,000 and more square miles, and of this three and a half millions of territory mentioned, more than one half of it, according to my present recollection, has come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government since 1846, as the immense territory of Texas, New Mexico, California, and the Russian Territory lately acquired, so that we have not yet passed the days of chivalry for Methodism.

The scenes enacted here eighty years ago are being reduplicated over the broad expanse of the valleys beyond our distant mountains. The old stories of the past which you and your children hear are the passing events now transpiring with the progress of Methodism throughout this vast republic. I speak of things I have recently seen. I had the privilege, that Bishop Asbury might have envied, of joining, about the 1st of last July, in holding a camp meeting at the foot of Pike's Peak, and of looking up at the hoary mountain, upon whose head the snow has never melted since the first flake fell. Though I cannot say much about the eloquence of the preachers, the old mountain preached most gaudily. There I found a minister doing his duties at nearly eighty years of age. I travelled four hundred and eighty miles with the old minister, and had the pleasure of camping out about four thousand feet above the level of the sea, and of crossing the mountains next day where the snow was four feet deep, and the old brother was just as happy, I think happier, than any of you here in your rich churches.

He had many tales to tell me of every nook for they brought to his memory many incidents of life among the mountains. Pointing to some point near the peak of Lincoln, which is the highest in the Rocky Mountains, he said, "I had a bad time once in the winter of 1862. No one would carry the mail through the winter, and they came to me to ask me if I would carry it." Said he, "I had to carry it on my back, wearing Swedish snow-shoes that were ten feet long and five *inches* broad. My colleague says ten inches long, but I say ten feet long, for I saw them. My colleague only knows by hearing of them; but my eyes have seen them. You will readily understand how awkward and cumbrous they are. Well," he said, "I started from Clover Gulch to go over to Buckskin Lodge"—not very classical names to give to localities—"and there came up a most dreadful storm; I never did see it snow so. The storm came in headways; and the wind, which had been my guide for awhile, was no longer any guide, for it took to blowing in circles, and the snow came so fine I had to keep my hand over my mouth to keep from suffocating. I found I was lost, and I didn't know what to do; and it was so bitterly cold. I thought I must try to get over the mountains. At last I came to a big rock, leaned up against it, and made a little prayer, and then I thought I could make the ripple. After struggling along, I found at last I was on the top of the mountains. I started down that Gulch yonder, trying to cross from South Peak to the high Peak of Mount Lincoln, and the first thing I knew my foot went down. I knew then where I was. There was a precipice there of sixty feet, and it was filled with new snow. I knew that if I fell into that snow it would be all over with me. I instantly threw myself back, and catching a snow-shoe under each arm, held myself as firmly as I could, and left it to Providence to guide me. Down I went, swifter than a locomotive, it seems to me; if I had struck a rock, I should have been killed. I made that dreadful descent, and my mail was safe, being strapped to my back."

You think it is a great matter to help these poor frontier men to build a church. I wish I had a letter here which I received from this old man ten days ago. "We are building a church," says he, "and I work all day and preach at night. I hope to get a snug church here, but it is hard work." Those are the kind of sacrifices that our brethren by scores and hundreds are making, from the Gulf of Mexico up to the Rocky Mountains.

Do not think that this nation is yet supplied with all the churches that it wants; do not think that these ministers and laymen who sit here in their offices on Arch street, have nothing to think about and plan about; do not imagine that because we have twenty thousand churches, we do not need any more. If we had twenty thousand more to-morrow, we should not have more than the people demand and more than we could fill. Do not allow your zeal to cool; but use your utmost efforts and activity to further the cause. I do not feel that, with the presence of the Secretary and my friend, Dr. Eddy, I ought to detain you any longer in remarks of this kind. I think you will all agree, whatever you may think in other respects, that it is a duty resting upon us, as the people in a free Commonwealth, to plant churches in these remote and destitute regions, and to send out missionaries to gather the people together and to train them up for God.

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The monthly exhibition and stated meeting of the above society was held last evening in their hall, on Broad street, near Spruce.

The display was very fine, and fully up to the average for this period of the year.

The vegetables more particularly attracted the attention of the visitors, and well deserved especial notice.

First class premiums were awarded by the committee appointed for that purpose to the following named gentlemen:—

An ebony Felton, for best stalks of celery, buds of cauliflowers, beets, parsnips, drumhead cabbages, three varieties of potatoes, and a special premium for a very large and fine display of vegetables.

G. Heuster, gardener to John B. Heil, a special premium for buds of endive, chrysanthemums, and hand bouquets.

J. McLaughlin, gardener to Mrs. Baxter, for six varieties of pears.

Walker & Co., of Roxbury, Massachusetts, for a new variety of pears, called the Mount Vernon.

Favorable notice was taken of a dish of fine Lawrence and Urbenist pears, and three bunches of grapes, exhibited by J. E. Mitchell, of Chesnut Hill.

Donald McQueen, gardener to J. Longstreth, for a floral table design, a basket of cut flowers, chrysanthemums, large and small varieties, and a special premium for a specimen plant of the same.

The meeting was called to order by the President, D. Rodney King, Esq.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand of $330·54. Approved.

A communication was read from Mr. Andre Leroy, of New York, tendering the Society a copy of his Dictionary on Pomology, which was referred to the Committee on Fruits, with instructions to report thereon to Mr. Leroy.

On motion, the action of the Committee appointed to negotiate a loan for the purpose of paying off the ground-rent on the hall, was ratified and confirmed.

The Society then went into an election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The President, D. Rodney King, Esq., declining, in a few well-timed remarks, a re-election, W. L. Schaffer, Esq., was chosen to occupy that position.

With this single exception, all the officers were re-elected, and are as follows:—

President, W. L. Schaffer; Vice-Presidents, Caleb Cope, J. F. Mitchell, Robert Buist, Charles Harmar; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Meehan; Recording Secretary, O. W. Harrison; Treasurer, Henry O. Dreer; Professor of Botany, Thomas P. James; Professor of Horticultural Chemistry, James C. Booth; Professor of Entomology, S. S. Rathvon.

ANNIVERSARY AT THE FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The fifth anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Fifth Baptist Church took place last evening, in the chapel, at Eighteenth and Green streets, in the presence of a large audience.

The exercises were opened with the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by the pastor, Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., followed by singing. Prayer was then offered by the pastor, after which the annual report was read by the President of the Association, I. Newton Ritner, from which we glean the following:—Pages of tracts distributed by the Association during the year, 56,761; pages of religious periodicals, newspapers, etc., 18,725; making a total of 75,486 pages. Visitations to sick, needy, and infirm, 967; miscellaneous missionary visitations and calls, 1972; amount of money raised and expended for home and foreign missionary purposes, and for other necessary expenses, $1,385·50; books, magazines, etc., loaned for perusal, 765; aggregate attendance upon the Young People's Prayer Meeting, 11,680 persons; number who have arisen in those meetings and requested prayer for themselves, 240; number who have been converted and have united with the Church, 66. Since the organization of this society more than thirty kindred associations have started upon the same basis as it, and trace their existence to incentives received from it. The association is divided into the missionary, tract, temperance, Sabbath School, and prayer meeting departments. The Sabbath School attached to the church numbers 1135 attendants, divided into adult, intermediate, and infant classes. The exercises were further continued by an address by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., and singing by the congregation and choir, under the leadership of Mr. George F. Whiteman and Professor A. Bachmann, and closed with the benediction.

MEETING OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of cigar manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia was held last evening at the hall corner of Fourth and Cherry streets—L. Gumpert in the chair. A letter of sympathy with the meeting was read, signed by various houses in the city. It was stated that the prices now being paid for making cigars are more than have been heretofore paid; and as other trades are now decreasing the wages of their employes on account of the dullness of trade, it is regarded as strange that the cigarmakers should ask for an increase.

A willingness was expressed to pay the old prices, but the attempt of the journeymen to demand an increase of 50 per cent. was denounced. The following resolution, as offered by Samuel Harrison, was adopted:—

Resolved, That as manufacturers, we will resist the unjust demand of the Cigar Makers' Union, and cease manufacturing until there is a compromise effected more just in its demands.

A committee of five was appointed to meet in conference with the journeymen, to hear their arguments in reference to the bill of prices, after which the meeting adjourned.

I. O. O. F. GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The semi-annual session was held yesterday, at the hall, North Sixth street, the Grand Master, Richard Watson, presiding. Forty-two new members were admitted, a number of charters were granted to institute new Lodges in various sections of the State, reports from committees and the Grand Representatives were submitted and acted upon. Amendments to the By-Laws were offered, which will be acted upon at the annual session, to be held in May of next year. Nominations for the officers of the Grand Lodge were made, the election to take place next spring. The attendance of Representatives was unusually large for a semi-annual session, and the deliberations of the body were marked with the best of feeling and harmony throughout. The next session to be held will be the annual one, and will take place at Pittsburg, the Grand Lodge of the United States having granted permission to that effect at its late session, held in the city of New York in September last. The body adjourned late in the afternoon.

SEIZURE OF AN UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.—On Monday afternoon last the United States Bonded Warehouse of Henry Wallace & Co., situated on Front street, below Walnut, was placed under seizure by the Philadelphia Revenue Board, an order having been received from Washington to that effect. Wallace & Co. had also one floor of Kirkpatrick & Co.'s and two floors of John Gibson's Son & Co.'s warehouses bonded, which were all placed under the charge of Revenue Inspectors Ghegan, Donnelly, Byrnes, and Taggart, who remained upon the premises during the night, and were relieved yesterday morning by other revenue inspectors. Some seven thousand barrels of whisky are alleged to be in bond on the premises of Wallace & Co. The proprietors of bonded warehouses have recently been compelled to make new applications to have their premises bonded under the new regulations of the Treasury Department, which requires that no rectifying shall be done on the premises. It is said some objections have been made to the bonded warehouse of Wallace & Co. on this account.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. F. A. Vandyke, an old and well-known physician, died suddenly on Monday, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The deceased has for many years been an active and prominent member of the several temperance organizations of this city—having occupied the position of G. W. Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania. He attended service at the Rev. Dr. Chambers' Church on Sunday, and appeared to be in his usual health. Dr. Vandyke had for many years a large practice. The Rev. Dr. Vandyke, of New York, and F. A. Vandyke, Jr., broker in that city, are his sons. The funeral of the deceased will take place to-morrow, at Dr. Chambers' Church, Broad street.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 2m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HORTICULTURAL HALL—Grand Fair of Useful and Fancy Articles in aid of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Mantua, from November 25 to 30 inclusive.

A first-class Restaurant will be established. A sumptuous dinner will be served on Thanksgiving Day.

Admission to Fair, 25 cents.

Thanksgiving dinner, $1.

Tickets can be had of HENRY A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, or at the Hall during the Fair. 11 18 mwfsth5t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1867.

Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State Taxes, will remain open until the 30th instant to Stockholders, to allow all of them an opportunity to participate. Price 85 per cent. Four millions have already been subscribed for. The Company has reserved the right to prorate the subscriptions if the amount should exceed five millions.

SOLOMON SHEPPERD, Treasurer.

11 18 11t

OFFICE OF THE "OLD DOMINION MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA," No. 430 WALNUT Street, Rooms Nos 34 and 35.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, from the profits of September and October last, payable on and after the first day of December next.

STEPHEN MILLER, Secretary.

11 18 6t*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 6w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

D. H. MULVANY, Secretary.

11 14 10d*

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 11 1 17t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION.

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIDENT of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs, also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success. Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Charges moderate. 10 24 1m4p*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MANY YEARS in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of "CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivalled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists. [6 10 wsem

S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

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OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON. 1§

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch

CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch

WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,

LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING

BUILDING!

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,

5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,

4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,

5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,

WHITE PINE FLOORING,

ASH FLOORING,

WALNUT FLOORING,

SPRUCE FLOORING,

STEP BOARDS,

RAIL PLANK,

PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.

WALNUT PLANK,

WALNUT BOARDS,

WALNUT PLANK,

LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

SEASONED WALNUT,

DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,

OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,

MAHOGANY,

ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST

SPRUCE JOIST!

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,

SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

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HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwfsm

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwfsm

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Director..... Mrs CAROLINE RICHINGS

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

Last night but one of Benedict's Grand Opera.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 20,

THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,

with a cast embracing every principal of the Company.

Hardress Cregan..... Mr. William Castle

Danny Mann..... Mr. S. C. Campbell

Myles Na Coppaleen..... Mr. Pierre Bernard

Father Tom..... Mr. H. C. Peake

Mr. Corrigan..... Mr. J. A. Arnold

OMoore..... Mr. D. B Wylie

Eily O'Connor..... Miss Richings

Ann Chute..... Mrs. E Seguin

Mrs Cregan..... " J. A. Arnold

Friday Evening—Benefit of Mr. CASTLE, FRA DIAVOLO.

Box Sheet now open.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT

TO

MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—

MISS OUDE SOLLIDAY,

The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.

Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN Tenor.

Mr. AARON R TAYLOR, Basso

Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist.

Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.

TICKETS..... ONE DOLLAR

May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 923 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 18 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK OF

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

FIRST NIGHT OF A

NEW AND POWERFUL DRAMA, by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,

in three acts, entitled

HUNTED DOWN;

OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

Mary Leigh..... Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

To conclude with the new Local Squib,

DOWN AT CAPE MAY.

Saturday—FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING Nov. 20,

LAST BUT TWO OF

MR. EDWIN FORREST.

Dr. Bird's celebrated Tragedy, in five acts, of

THE GLADIATOR.

Spartacus..... Mr. EDWIN FORREST

Julia..... Miss Lillie

Thursday—Bulwer's Historic Play, in five acts, of RICHELIEU.

Friday—Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.

Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.

"SURF," A SUCCESS—THIRD WEEK.

MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,

"SURF."

in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and all the Company appear.

ACT I.—The Steamboat; the Panorama. ACT II.—Surf Bathing. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Hop; Chileren's Quadrille.

Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.

Thanksgiving—Second SURF MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,

In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS

Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,

NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,

UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.

This building has been entirely

RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED

WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET

AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.

A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.

A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..... 50 cents

Children under 12 years of age..... 25 cents

Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. 10 30 1m

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH street, below Arch.

L. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO'S MINSTRELS.

TUNISON & CO'S MINSTRELS.

MOND

Evening Telegraph

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

Mr. Dickens and His Visit to the United States.

The arrival of Mr. Dickens upon the steamer Cuba is announced Arrangements for his "readings" have already been completed in all of our principal cities, and they will doubtless form a distinguishing feature in the intellectual recreations of the winter. Thousands among the multitudes whom Charles Dickens has charmed by the marvellous power of his works, will feel it to be a memorable era in their lives when first they see and hear the great magician whose wondrous spell called into being Captain Cuttle and Little Nell, Paul Dombey and Mr. Pickwick, and whose genius has wrought scenes of enchantment in colors that will live and glow while books are read or human hearts can sorrow or rejoice! All who have read his inimitable works will want to see him, to know what manner of man this is who for so many years has held the hearts of young and old at his command.

Mr. Dickens was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1812, and was educated, by his father's wish, for the life of an attorney—a fact which will explain his familiarity with the forms and technicalities of the law, a familiarity which he has turned to such good account in some of his works as to secure the extensive modification of many of the most serious legal abuses in England. But the profession did not suit Dickens, whose mind, already forecasting its destiny, was turned towards literature; and he became first a newspaper critic and reporter, and afterwards a writer of sketches and tales, in which his peculiar powers of mind soon began to reveal themselves. In 1836 these "Sketches of London Life" were collected and published. The "Pickwick Papers" followed in 1837; and the thirty years that have since elapsed have been years of hard labor, of keen and careful observation, and of almost unexampled success.

In 1842 Mr. Dickens made a visit of about six months to this country, publishing on his return his "American Notes"—a work which called down upon him the maledictions of many of our critics, and which even yet causes a foolish prejudice against its author in the minds of thousands who have never read the book.

It seems scarcely necessary to call attention to the distinctive characteristics of Mr. Dickens' writings. No books are more widely known; none have gained a firmer place in the affections of the masses. Inimitable in humor and pathos, they have stirred to laughter and to tears many who are not easily moved by fictitious scenes, and have prepared the hearts of some for a readier sympathy with their neighbors' woes. Their power is strictly original. The style is unique, that of no other author being traceable in them in any degree; and it has been noticed that they are almost or quite free from quotations—the thought and the graphic form in which it is presented are alike the fruit of the author's genius. Of this peculiar character are his "Pictures of Italy." We were accustomed to the artist's sketches of Italy, to the historian's comments, to the poet's verses; but Dickens alone visited that land of romance simply as a humorist; and as a result, he has given us a view of every scene, however solemn or sentimental, illumined by flashes of his own peculiar and irresistible humor.

In every department Dickens seems at home. Thackeray portrayed with astonishing power the follies of fashionable life, but Dickens has found in the tavern and in the prison cell, as well as in the drawing-room and the office of trust, materials for his facile pen. Hawthorne painted the quiet scenes of our own domestic life as a background on which to trace some one startling figure—weird, beautiful, unlike any other; but among the hosts of Dickens' characters, who can say which are the unimportant ones? And suddenly turning aside from his wonted themes, he has given us, in "The Tale of Two Cities," such scenes from the gloomy terrors of the French Revolution as would lead us to say that historic painting was his *forte*, did we not remember the myriad other forms in which his power is displayed.

Some persons have objected to the works of Mr. Dickens that they portray too fully the vices of society, especially of the lower classes; that too many of his characters are such as we would shun in real life—such as we ought scarcely to mention to "ears polite." But there is a virtuous silence in regard to acknowledged evils which often amounts almost to a toleration of vice. If in Mr. Dickens' heroes or heroines vice was dressed in attractive colors and rewarded with final success, a very serious charge might, indeed, be brought against him; but in the very reverse of this he has one of his prominent characteristics and an enviable distinction among the writers of fiction. "We must all admire him," as the Lord Chief Justice well remarked at the late Dickens dinner in London; "for the unvarying honesty of purpose which has never induced him to pander to vicious tastes, which has made him teach us—unconsciously, perhaps—to admire only that which is beautiful and true, and helped us to hold up to execration and scorn all that is loathsome, vile, and base. In these works he has known how to invest with interest, and has ever promoted, those feelings which bind man to man, and tend to develop that catholic, large, and generous humanity which is the noblest attribute of human kind."

Mr. Dickens has been a true reformer. Alike on abuses in the Government, in the courts, in social life, in schools, and in benevolent institutions, have fallen his unsparing blows. Overseers and trustees, parish officers and pedagogues, prison-keepers and judges of courts, have had reason to quail before his pen; while many of the victims of their abuses have had equal reason to thank the champion whose soul hated oppression and whose genius held it up to the execration of a world. We never think, without a new thrill of amusement and satisfaction, of the story that, after the publication of "Nicholas Nickleby," a whole room-full of irate schoolmasters from different parts of England waited upon Mr. Dickens, each in a frenzy of rage at the thought that *his* portrait had been given to the public in the person of the celebrated Squeers, of Dotheboys Hall. Probably it was a less pleasing incident to the hundreds of boys throughout the kingdom who were suffering the privations and persecutions over whose story alone we have so often waxed indignant.

Since Mr. Dickens visited us the first time "a vast and entirely new generation," to use his own words, "has arisen in the United States." During that period many of his best works have been written, and millions of readers have made his acquaintance. With reference to his meeting these, Lord Lytton eloquently said, in his farewell speech to Dickens:—

"I cannot but think that wherever our American kinsfolk welcome that presence or hang spell-bound on that voice, they will irresistibly feel how much there is of fellowship and unison between the hearts of America and England. So that when our countryman quits their shores he will leave behind him many a new friend to that old fatherland which greets them through him so cordially, in the accents of the mother tongue. And in those accents what a sense of priceless obligation, personally to him, but through him to the land he represents, must steal over his American listeners! How many hours in which pain and sickness have changed into cheerfulness and mirth beneath the wand of his enchantment! How many a hardy combatant, beaten down in the battle of life—and nowhere on this earth is the battle of life sharper than in the Commonwealth of America—has taken hope and courage from the manly lessons of this unobtrusive teacher! No wonder the rising generation of those who have learned to feel and think in our language should eagerly desire to see face to face the man to whose genius, from their very childhood, they have turned for warmth and light as instinctively as young plants turn to the sun!"

Mr. Dickens has not come among us unheralded. The creations of his own genius have prepared the way before him. For the sake of these—of little Florence and Aunt Betsy Trotwood, of Oliver and Mrs. Perrybingle—we will bid him welcome, hoping that with new eyes he may look upon our renewed country, so lately baptized in blood, and consecrated forever, as we trust, to those great principles of civil and religious liberty which are the glory and hope of both England and America.

Which Will They Favor?

At a meeting of all the property holders on Broad street, held last evening, it was unanimously resolved that they were in favor of the widening of the pavements below Master street, and called upon Councils to reconsider their action, and give their permission to carry out the design. They asked why the Mayor should refuse the petitions of all those most interested? The reason is known only to his Honor, for it seems to these ignorant of any personal cause, inexplicable. All of the property holders favor it; all the great body of the people favor it; the owners of carriages do not object, as they have abundance of room under the new arrangement. Who, then, are its opponents? The contractors for the Nicolson pavement and the Mayor of Philadelphia. Which party will give way? The people, who send their servants to Councils, demand that their will should be obeyed. Unless Councils act to-morrow as the voice of their constituents demands, it will be too late. Those who oppose a reconsideration place themselves, however inadvertently, in the attitude of opponents of the masses, and in favor of the contractors and the few flashy drivers, who dash along in double teams, regardless of anything but vulgar display. On which side will our representatives appear?

Representative Reform.

Last evening Hon. Charles R. Buckalew delivered in our city an address on "Representative Reform." We are glad to be able to do the Senator justice by saying that he most carefully avoided giving the least political complexion to his able and clear essay. He discussed briefly the subject of "cumulative voting," and favored it most strongly. While that portion of his address which pointed out the evils of the present system was most convincing, and will meet the heartiest approval of all thinking men, without any regard to party, yet the remedy has not yet been sufficiently discussed for us to yield to it our hearty support. We hail with great satisfaction this commencement of a free discussion of this great question. It is destined, in the course of a few years, to monopolize the attention of all our statesmen, and it is a pleasure to hear a United States Senator discussing in a masterly manner a question of political ethics, and not, as is too often the case, see them descend into the arena of party discussion, and exhibit a violence unworthy of their high office. The address of Senator Buckalew is a credit to himself, and must do good.

Moseby.—The guerilla Moseby was introduced into the New York Gold Room, and according to some accounts well received, and to others was treated with marked condemnation. It is certain, however, that a number of the Board welcomed him. It is surprising to us to see such an action. If a welcome should be extended to Lee, or any of the Rebel Generals, we would not be surprised, considering the complexion of New York; but Moseby was a guerilla, murderer, and thief. He followed no flag. He fought as a freebooter, and, according to all the laws of civilized warfare, deserved the gallows from whichever party he was captured by. Yet this man is welcomed in a Northern city! We need make no further comment on the political party which would grasp the hand of such.

Hon. James W. Wall on the Election of Mr. Vallandigham as Senator from Ohio.

We have received a letter from the Hon. James W. Wall, of New Jersey, in reply to an editorial which we published a few days since in The Evening Telegraph, which will be found on our eighth page.

In replying to the ex-United States Senator, we desire to avoid discussion as much as possible, and will, therefore, grant that Mr. Vallandigham is personally moral, that he has eloquence and education, and will take Mr. Wall's word for it that he is a "highly courteous gentleman," although we have never had the honor of judging by experience. We will also pass by without comment the slur on the "immaculate Lincoln," and come down to that portion of the letter which treats of the legal right of the Senate to reject an applicant for admission. We must, however, first take exception to the statement that Mr. Vallandigham is "the idol of a majority of the people of Ohio." It is so long ago since idols were worshipped that we do not exactly understand the form of devotion, but it strikes us that to muffle an idol up in gags, to hide it, and keep its oracular voice from being heard, and to put it away in an inner chamber, is hardly the approved method of worship. Yet Mr. Vallandigham, and certain *other gentlemen* in our own State, and on *the other side of the Delaware*, were treated in this manner; and how much of the success of the Democracy is due to their being hidden from sight, the change of the vote from the time they were allowed to speak and when they were kept quiet will show. If our memory does not deceive us, when Mr. Vallandigham stumped the State and ran for Governer, he was beaten by somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 majority. It proves the old motto, that "speech may be silver, but silence is gold."

The authority on the subject of the right of the United States Senate to judge of the "election returns and *qualifications* of its members" is found in the Constitution. No limit is assigned to the "qualifications" of which the Senate can judge; and as they are not defined, Mr. Wall takes occasion to say that they consist in an inquiry as to whether the applicant is a resident of the State which elected him, is over thirty years of age, and has resided in that State nine years. This, according to Mr. Wall, is all that the highest body of the United States can do. It is not a power capable of excluding unworthy members; it is nothing more than a clerk to investigate family Bibles and tax receipts. Such an opinion places the dignity of the Senate, its purity, and its *respectability* entirely at the mercy of a majority of a State Legislature. Such a doctrine is preposterous. But after having laid it down, Mr. Wall proceeds to contradict himself. He extends the limits of the inquiry. He goes so far as to acknowledge that in case of crime the Senate can reject an applicant. Having once broken down the barriers, and acknowledged that other questions than age, residence, and citizenship can be inquired into, by what right does Mr. Wall limit the examination to crimes of which the applicant has been convicted? The very language he quotes from Chancellor Sandford does not require legal conviction as a ground for exclusion. "There may be an exclusion as punishment for crime," and not that some petty State Court must have convicted the applicant. The Senate itself is the judge as to whether its members have been guilty of a crime. Each Senator not only is authorized to act as his conscience and his oath dictate, without regard to legal technicalities, but it is his duty so to act; and to admit any one whom he believes to be a criminal, even if no legal conviction has taken place, is to be false to his high office.

Not only has the Senate, *without regard to party*, maintained this view, but it has frequently acted on it. In the case of Jesse D. Bright, who was guilty of writing a letter to Jefferson Davis, introducing a man who had a patented firearm, even those who opposed his expulsion based their opposition not on the right of the Senate to expel for crime before a legal conviction, but because they did not deem such a letter a crime. They never denied that the Senate was the judge of whether or not Bright was entitled to membership.

The reverse of such a position would place the Senate in a subordinate attitude to a State Court. That lofty body would have to postpone all action on the expulsion of an unworthy member until his case was settled in some County Court of Oyer and Terminer—a position of affairs utterly opposed to the spirit of the Constitution and subversive of the dignity of the Senate. According to Mr. Wall, the Senate had no right to expel Davis, Toombs, and the ten Rebel Senators, after they were in arms, until the courts had convicted them of treason; and these men might have left the Rebel army and entered the Senate as members, without that body having power to redeem its character or protect itself. And as none of these men have been convicted, they might demand admission to-morrow—Jefferson Davis, and the whole of them—if elected, and the Senate would have no power to deny them seats. The absurdity of such a doctrine is self-evident. We therefore come down to this:—Mr. Wall grants that if a man be guilty of a crime, he may be excluded; he also grants that treason is a crime. The only question on which we differ is as to who is to be the judge of whether a Senator is guilty. We think such power is lodged in the Senate itself, and that any other doctrine would be utterly subversive of all freedom and dignity in that body. Mr. Wall pretends to believe that, however notorious a criminal is, the Senate cannot refuse him admission unless he has been convicted in a criminal court, provided he is thirty years old and has the qualifications of citizenship and residence. This is where we differ; and we leave it to precedent, the Constitution, and common sense which has reason and law on his side.

Here we might pause; but we will add one word in regard to Mr. Vallandigham's attitude and our own views. We did not write the paragraph favoring his exclusion from the Senate, if elected, in any passion or without forethought. We expressed our deliberate conviction that Mr. Vallandigham was a traitor, and in that conviction we think a large proportion of our readers will coincide. We say so frankly, and would say so even if his "calm, honest eyes were looking into ours." Having spoken deliberately, we have only to reiterate our earnest hope that the Senate will exclude him from its membership should the State of Ohio *disgrace* itself by electing him. And despite the assertion of Mr. Wall, we stand steadfast to our belief that Mr. Vallandigham *will never be a Senator of the United States.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(*For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.*)

☞ MUSHROOM PERFUMES.—OF THE swarm of inferior perfumes got up to compete with PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," scarcely even the memory remains. They are literally forgotten, while the sales of that *ne plus ultra* of all fragrance constantly increases.—*Winsted Herald.* 1t

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ POPULAR LECTURES Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, HENRY VINCENT, The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL. TUESDAY EVENING, November 26, *Subject:*—JOHN MILTON, the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time. THURSDAY EVENING, November 28, *Subject:*—GARIBALDI. Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 19 6t

☞ YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREpare for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 687 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsmlm OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

☞ POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19, 1867. The Mail for Havana, per steamer JUNIATA, will close at this Office on THURSDAY, at 6 A. M. 1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

☞ THE GREAT REMEDY.—

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COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal Merit from the International Juries.

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We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
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leader of the expedition which Great Britain is fitting out to release the English prisoners now in Theodore's hands.
Besides these there is a sketch of
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One of these is the strange and thrilling story of a German student, who has daily communications with
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It will contain also a list of the presents awarded in Kelley's grand North American
GIFT CONCERT,
in the columns of
KELLEY'S WEEKLY
will be found no vulgarity, no obscenity, no profanity. It shall be a paper which the most careful parent will be glad to take home to his children. Not only shall all objectionable matter be excluded from its Literary and Editorial Departments, but no advertisements of a doubtful kind will be published on any terms.
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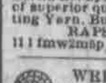

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TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of compressed SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn. Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons. RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store. 11 1 fmwzm8p] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. J. DAPEN,
6 22 wsm8p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1867.—At a meeting of the residents of Broad street, held last evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That statements made in an editorial of the *North American* of Nov. 16, 1867, are in every particular incorrect (in mistake, probably), that the widening of the footways does not diminish, but does, on the contrary, increase the original cost and expense to the property owners.

Resolved, That our chief aim is to embellish and beautify our street.

Resolved, That we never had, and have not now, any intention of encroaching on the extended footway.

Resolved, That we do believe the opposition gotten up to defeat this improvement of our favorite drive and promenade is but a forerunner of an effort which will be made the coming winter to ruin it by a double track horse railroad.

Now, Mr. Editor, in passing and publishing these resolutions we make no charge against his Honor the Mayor, but in defense of the charge of selfishness brought against us by the writer of the aforesaid article, and to show the honesty of our purposes to our fellow-citizens. We do believe, from the absence of all argument in his Honor's veto sent to Common Council, there exists a power behind the throne which to us has proved irresistible; or why should he refuse the petition of every property-holder on Broad street? why disregard the request of his fellow-citizens who crowd that thoroughfare, not only on Sunday, but on every pleasant afternoon? It is ridiculous to say that it will interfere with the future improvement of the street.

Stand on the corner of Broad and Poplar streets, and look north; at this point commences the narrowing, and you see nothing but one long stretch of palatial residences, a beautiful avenue of trees, and all the evidences of future magnificence. Now look south; here the street widens, and what see you, with few exceptions, but mills, factories, blacksmith shops, coal and lumber yards? Now, Mr. Editor, all we want, and we are supported by nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, is permission to carry out and perfect our original design.

THOMAS A. REILLY, M. D., Secretary.

WHY SHAKE? WHY BURN?—Put these two questions to a man passing through the alternate paroxysms of Fever and Ague, and he will probably reply, "because I cannot help myself."

But he is mistaken. He *can* help himself. He need not continue to endure the marrow-searching cold and parching heat of intermittent fever, unless he chooses.

If there is an established fact in the history of medication, it is this: that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invariably break up the fits of this exhausting disease.

Quinine often fails, and, whether it fails or not, it is always a dangerous medicine. It stultifies the brain. The Bitters have no such effect. Quinine shatters the nervous system. The BITTERS, on the other hand, are a glorious nervine; in fact, a specific for nervous ailments.

Medicines, as a general rule, are "bad to take." Not so, this famous vegetable specific. It is mild and agreeable, not pungent and nauseating. The liver is always greatly disordered in intermittent and remittent fevers, and this excellent tonic and alterative has antibilious properties of the highest order. The stimulant employed to diffuse its medicinal virtues through the organs of the body is perfectly pure. *and this cannot be said of the spirituous basis of any other tonic.* The best advice that can be given to persons residing in malarious regions, or in crowded cities, is to take it as a PREVENTIVE of diseases incident to both. Whether used as a protective antidote or a remedy, it will be found wonderfully efficacious.

☞ THE TRUSTEES of the Riverside Institute are now ready to receive the applications of orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors desirous of admission into this home, which will open on the first of January next. In order that the good work may go forward uninterruptedly, it is desirable that every share of stock now being sold for this worthy object by the Washington Library Company should be taken. To those who subscribe one dollar, a handsome steel-plate engraving is given, with the guarantee that for every share of stock held, one of the $300,000 worth of presents shall be awarded.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—A preparatory meeting to consider various important measures will be held at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel, to-day. The measures will include the exact size around the chest and waist and length of sleeve for coats, and around the waist with length of inside seam for pants. If these measures are properly engrossed on the books of the House, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, which is more than can be said of those at that other House at Washington.

☞ OVERCOATS WANTED!—This weather creates the want for these articles, and Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-Made Clothing House, under the Continental, meets the want as effectually as the weather brings it, and *almost as cheap*. At that point, however, we must refer all interested to their extensive establishment, No. 324 Chestnut street.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

THE GREAT FEATURE OF HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS is that each remedy is a Specific for some well-known complaint or disease. So that a person in buying a case may obtain the particular Medicine required for any ordinary complaint. Thus thousands at a trifling expense, have been cured of long-standing troublesome diseases, upon which they have expended hundreds of dollars in vain.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 28 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Rocha, Fifteenth and South streets; Calleander, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 836 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and hacks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint, in all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with half the benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.—Among the many advertised remedies, none more fully and faithfully carry out all that is proclaimed for them than the above-named deservedly popular medicine. As a curative power for all diseases of the kidneys, female weakness, dyspepsia, and other complaints consequent upon irregular habits, there is said to be nothing to equal it; and as a proof of this, regular physicians in New York city and elsewhere are freely recommending it for diseases as above-mentioned, while at no time during the eighteen years it has been in existence, has its sale been as rapid as now. Like every good article, this as well has imitators; so parties buying shomld be sure to ask for and get none other but that known as Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 448 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car line is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads let cured on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

LOOK!—PRICES REDUCED.—

$6 00 per ton,	Best Schuylkill Stove Coal.
$5 00 per ton,	Best Large Nut Coal.
$5 50 per ton,	Best Lehigh Stove and Heater Coal.
$5 50 per ton,	Large Lehigh Nut Coal.

At WILLIAM W. ALTER'S Coal Depot, Ninth street (287), below Girard avenue. Branch Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The particular attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, November 21, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by McCLELLAND & CO., auctioneers, at their store, No. 504 Market street.

LET EVERY reader turn to the advertisement of the Managers of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH every day. Look over the brilliant list of gifts to be distributed, and go and get a ticket at once.

TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

"HALL MARK" Canton Flannel Drawers,
☞ In the Cheap Bureau,
☞ In the Cheap Bureau,
☞ In the Cheap Bureau,
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

$2 TO $60,	WANAMAKER & BROWN.
$2 TO $60,	Men's and Boys' Clothing. Garments ranging at every price; cut in every style; ready made or made to order. S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.
$2 TO $60,	
$2 TO $60,	
$2 TO $60,	
$2 TO $60,	
$2 TO $60.	
$12 TO $50,	Overcoats.—Chinchilla, Whitney, Esquimaux, Beaver, Fur Beavers, Pilots, etc. Largest variety in city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market sts.
$12 TO $50,	
$12 TO $50,	
$12 TO $50,	
$12 TO $50,	
$12 TO $50.	
$15 TO $45,	Business Suits.—Both foreign and domestic goods, excellent styles. S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts. Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown.
$15 TO $45,	
$15 TO $45,	
$15 TO $45,	
$15 TO $45,	
$15 TO $45.	
$20 TO $60,	Dress Suits of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown. Sixth and Market sts.
$20 TO $60,	
$20 TO $60,	
$20 TO $60.	
$6 TO $20,	Boys' Suits, for school, home, and dress; newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown. Leading House, Sixth and Market streets.
$6 TO $20,	
$6 TO $20,	
$6 TO $20,	
$6 TO $20,	
$6 TO $20.	
$7 TO $25,	Boys' and Youths' Overcoats in variety of styles. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.
$7 TO $25,	
$7 TO $25,	
$7 TO $25,	
$7 TO $25.	
$2 TO $4,	Shirts, Underclothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every kind at small advance above cost. Wanamaker & Brown. Oak Hall Great Clothing House, Sixth and Market streets.
$2 TO $4,	
$2 TO $4,	
$2 TO $4,	
$2 TO $4,	
$2 TO $4,	
$2 TO $4.	

MARRIED.

DOLSON—MURRAY.—On the 17th instant, at Malaga, N. J., by Joseph Lashley, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM DOLSON, of Malaga, N. J., to MARY A. MURRAY, of Philadelphia.

SIMPSON—ABBOTT.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. Logan Murphy, JOHN SIMPSON and ANNIE ABBOTT, of Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pa.

SCHRACK—COYLE.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, CHRISTIAN SCHRACK to Miss MARY E. COYLE, both of this city.

DIED.

ALBURGER.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, WILLIAM A., son of Abram and Elizabeth C. Alburger, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Empire Grove, No. 35, U. A. O. of D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1247 N. Second street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BLYE.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. SARAH R., relict of the late Captain John H. Blye, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 434 N. Second street, on Thursday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BROOKS.—On the 18th instant, ELLEN R., wife of Stephen H. Brooks, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 312 E. Girard avenue, on Sixth-day (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CAHOON.—November 17, Mr. JOHN CAHOON, in the 81st year of his age.

His friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1204 Olive street, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CRAVEN.—On the morning of the 18th instant, ELIZABETH R., wife of Thomas J. Craven, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1522 Race street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

GUTHRIE.—On the 18th instant, MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of Sarah A., and the late Adam Guthrie, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Weemateo Tent, No 24, O. D. of the F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 4231 Orchard street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Cedar Hill Cemetery.

JOHNSTON.—On the 18th instant, at Bridgeton, N. J., Mrs. MARY JOHNSTON, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Cars leave the West Jersey Railroad Ferry at 8 o'clock A. M. **

VANBLUNK.—On the 18th instant, PETER C. VANBLUNK, aged 65 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1006 S. Fourth street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Sixth Street Union Ground.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale of Medical Books, including the Library of the late WILLIAM H. HAZZARD, M. D. Also Electrical Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Microscopes, Cases Specimens Materia Medica, Surgical Instruments, Secretary Book Case, Book Case, Surgeon's Operating Chair, Office Table, etc., on FRIDAY Afternoon, November 22, at 4 o'clock. [11 20 3t

PORCELAIN GRIP AND FANCY BRASS Door Pulls, suitable for restaurants or other places of public resort: Porcelain Push and Pull and Finger Plates, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street below Ninth.

TUTTLE'S PATENT WOOD SAW-SCUT twice as fast as others, for sale, with other kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [6 9

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL TERMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BIBLIOMANIA.—THE GREAT SALE OF RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Thomas & Son, was concluded at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Among the more curious works disposed of since yesterday noon were the following:—

Traveller for the English wits; Greeting. From the Court of the Great Mogul, etc. 4to., calf. London 1616. Price, $12.

Petrus de Crescentiis, Ruralium Commodorum, Libri XII. First edition. Folio, gothic letter, half Russia. Augusta, P. Schusler, 1471. Price $19.

Cicero's Orationes, Valaefer, 1471. First or second edition, folio, red morocco. Very rare. Sir M. M. Sykes' copy. Price $37.

Demosthenis Orationes duæ et Sexaginta. Libanius eas ipsas Argumenta. Vita Demosthenis per Lib. Ejusdem Vita per Plutarchum. (Bosrian) Folio, red morocco. Venet. in ed. Aldi, M.D.II. Price $26.

Hume's and Smollett's Histories of England. With Portraits of Kings, and of Hume and Smollett, on India paper, by Worthington. 13 vols., royal 8vo., large paper, boards. Oxford, 1826. Only 50 copies printed. Price $52.

Woodfall's Edition of Junius. 3 vols., royal 8vo., red morocco, large paper, 1812. Price $48.

The first edition, 1474, of Domitius Calderinus' Commentaries on the Satires of Juvenal brought $12.

An Amsterdam edition, 1762, of La Fontaine's "Contes et Nouvelles," in two volumes, brought $54.

The Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution, with the carlon and prospectus, 4to., half morocco. Philadelphia, 1857. Price $60.

Le Grant Vita Christi. Translate de Latin en Francoys, par G. Lemenand. 2 volumes, in fo lo, goth. A very rare and fine edition, printed in Paris by Anoine Verard, about 1500. Price $72.

Lyttleton's "Tenures in Englysne, in Paules Churche Yearde at the Sygne of the Maydens Heed." First edition in English, small 8vo., black letter, morocco, Thomas Petyt, London, no date. Price $36.

The North American Sylva, by F. A. Michaux & Th Nuttall. 278 colored plates. 6 vols., 4to., unbound. Philada., 1842-49. Price $90.

Plato. Omnia Platonis Opera. Folio red morocco, gilt leaves. Fine copy of a very rare edition. Aldus, 1513. Price $25.

Plutarchs. Virorum Illustrium Vitæ ex. Græco in Latinum Versæ, etc. Per Nicolaum Jenson Gallicum Venetiis Impressæ. 2 vols., folio, pig skin. 1478. Price, $30.

The "Delphini Edition" of the Latin Classics. 148 vols., 8vo., half morocco. London, 1819-30. Price 113.

Sermo ad Populum, Predicabilis, etc., per Imperatorem Multiplicatus. Rengiard's copy. Sma l 4to., boards. MCCCCLXX. This was the first book with date from the press of Tuboeimer, and the first book ever printed with the pages numbered. Price $31.

BREVITIES.—Young America has commenced to spread itself. The children are up early these nipping mornings, sliding, and in some places skating on the little patches of ice.—Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, in the evening, is one of the busiest of thoroughfares. The theatres and peanut stands, with their vociferous proprietors and smoking lights, are in full blast.—The progress of police reform! Complaints against officers for neglect of duty are no longer held in secret in the dingy underground room of the Central Station, but in the rooms adjoining the Mayor's office.—*Jack Cade* at the Walnut, and Jack Frost throughout the city, monopolized the whole of Monday night.—A noble work! During the past year the Young People's Association has loaned 705 books, written 1731 letters for the poor, distributed 68,000 pages of tracts, and through its instrumentality 66 persons have come into the Church, and 2662 into the prayer-meetings.—The Columbia Engine Company has changed its quarters to the house of the West Philadelphia Steam Engine Company, into which it has been merged.—The members of the City Councils of Columbus, Ohio, passed through our city yesterday, *en route* for New York.—John Jougher, living at Twenty-first and Locust streets, had his hands smashed while handling iron.—The property owners on Broad street turned out *en masse* last night, and resolutions were unanimously passed favoring the widening of the footways at Broad and Poplar streets.—Found dead! An unknown man was found dead yesterday morning at No. 514 Callowhill street, where he had taken lodgings.—On Friday last the millinery store of Miss W. C. Cox, on Chesnut street, above Broad, was robbed of goods valued at $500.—Seizores of illicit distilleries, whereat the proprietors wax wroth at the Governmental authorities, are of daily occurrence.—On account of the pressing duties devolving upon Lieutenant Bowers, in his successful engagement at the "Arch," that gentleman reported no police items of interest at the Mayor's Office this morning.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon today, with the annexed result:—

Share Mercantile Library	$6 75
Tweasory Brick House, No. 1218 Struthers street, lot 16 by 30 feet	$1075
8 three-story Brick Houses (Brodie place) St. John street below Beaver, lot 40 by 70 feet. $40 ground-rent	$6900
Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1829 Richmond street, lot 40 by 200 feet, to Salmon st.	$5166
Three-story Brick Residence, No. 911 Race street, lot 18 by 92 feet	$7350
Sold at Private Sale:—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 827 North Ninth street, lot 16½ by 85 feet	$5000
Three story Brick Dwelling, No. 2211 F street, Eighth Ward, lot 16 by 64 feet	$2900

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—On the 17th of August last Colonel Ozeas H. Ramborger was robbed of his pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, and papers valued at $15,000, at Eighth and Spring Garden streets. He heard nothing of his property until yesterday, when he received information that there was a letter in the Dead Letter Office at Washington for him. He wrote on, and this morning received a large envelope containing all his papers. The thief evidently felt some compunctions of conscience, and by returning the papers may have, to some extent, silenced the "still small voice."

BURGLARIES.—Adolph Johnson, Roberal Fulton, and George Primrose were arrested by Officers Larzalere and Yoder, of the Third District, for burglary. They entered the house of Francis Minzan, at the southeast corner of Seventh and St. Mary's streets, by prying open the bulk-window shutter, and stole $18, two overcoats, three gallons of best brandy, and one thousand cigars. The goods were recovered on the persons of the burglars. Alderman Morrow committed them.

ANOTHER NEW PLAY.—At the new Chesnut Street Theatre, this evening, Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear in Dion Boucicault's new and powerful drama of *Hunted Down*, which has had such a great run in London. Mrs. Bowers enacts the part of "Mary Leigh," the heroine, and she will be ably supported by the excellent stock company. Mr. Woolf's local squib called *Down at Cape May* will also be played.

SUSPICIOUS.—John H. Brown and Richard Banks, colored persons, were arrested at Seventh and Lombard streets on suspicion of larceny of boots and shoes. They were carrying a bag filled with the articles, and when taken in custody, said that a man had left them in charge of it, and had not returned, and they were trying to find him. They were committed by Alderman Morrow.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Edward Burk was arrested at Twenty-third and Callowhill, and Patrick Constantine at Twenty-ninth and Brown streets, for cruelty to animals. Burk beat his horse with the tar-board of his cart, and Constantine beat his horse with the butt of a whip. Alderman Hutchinson committed them.

STEALING CLOTHES AND CHICKENS.—James Clark was arrested yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, for stealing a lot of wash-clothes and a dozen chickens from the residence of Mr. Whitney, Old York Road and Fisher's lane. The clothes and five chickens were recovered. Clark was held in $600 bail by Alderman Good to answer.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire this morning originated from a lot of rosin catching fire in a concentrated lye establishment, No. 48 N. Front street. A dense volume of smoke ascended the chimney, and completely hid from view the adjacent buildings. The fire was extinguished before it had caused much damage.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—About 11 o'clock last night, during an alarm of fire, William Bannon, aged 21, was run over by the Fellowship Hose Carriage, and instantly killed. The accident happened in Nicetown. The body was taken to Bannon's late residence, in Germantown.

THEFT OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—Matthew O'Brien was arrested at Third and Wharton streets yesterday, for stealing one hundred dollars, according to the allegation, from a man doing business in that locality. Alderman Beitler committed him.

STEALING DOOR-MATS.—Mary Connor was arrested for stealing three door-mats from Mrs. L. Schobert's residence, No. 249 South Sixteenth street, yesterday. Alderman Morrow committed her.

THIRD EDITION

MORE NATIONAL LAND SPECULATIONS.

Mr. Seward Again a Purchaser.

The Alabama Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The Chief Justice and the Rebels.

Chief Justice Chase, while at Richmond last week, was not visited by any of the Rebels. Even the members of the Richmond bar refrained from paying their respects to him, as is customary.

More Territory.

Secretary Seward is said to have entered into another negotiation for the purchase of another outpost; and it is suggested here that a land office should be attached to the State Department. The last acquisition is said to be a province in the Island of Borneo, with a spacious harbor and good anchorage.

The Alabama Claims.

There are good reasons for believing that these are at last about to be amicably settled. Each Government will recede somewhat from its original demands, and the diplomatic negotiators are now endeavoring to frame a correspondence which will not contain anything likely to irritate the people of either country.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

General Wisewell, of New York, who was, at one time during the war, Military Governor of this city, it is understood has the inside track for the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which Mr. Rollins has filled so acceptably. Those who profess to be well informed upon White House affairs assert confidently that the removal of Rollins is inevitable, and that it will occur soon. If it is not done before December, there will be considerable difficulty on the part of Rollins' opponents to oust him.

Personal.

Among other distinguished arrivals was that of John Morrissey this morning.

From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The steamer Great Republic, from Hong Kong October 15, and Yokohama October 25, has arrived, with 290 passengers and 2000 tons of cargo for San Francisco, New York, and Europe. Since the departure of the steamer Colorado from Yokohama nothing of interest had transpired. The business in tea had been small, the weather preventing arrivals. Neither silk nor tea had been brought down in any quantity. Money was also scarce, and the imports suffered in proportion.

The ratification of the Belgian treaty was exchanged at Yeddo October 10.

There has been no solution of the difficulty in regard to the murder at Nagasaki.

From information received from Yake, Yeddo will be opened by letter rather than practically. An immense hotel is being built at Yeddo by the Government, for the use of foreigners, but it is questionable whether anything more can be done in the way of opening the city. At Osaka about ten acres have been set apart for the use of foreigners, but it is a long distance from the business quarter, and surrounded by water. The movements of the rulers of the country are mysterious, and have given rise to rumors of an unsatisfactory nature.

FROM MANILLA.

A letter from Manilla, dated Oct. 7th, says the weather has been bad, and for three days the place has been under water. There has been a disastrous inundation in the Northern Province, and reports from Hocase state that three villages had entirely disappeared, and several hundred lives were lost.

Ship News—Ship Sardinia has returned to port in distress, with heavy damages. She was bound to New York.

Ship Stuart Wortley was wrecked in a gale on the North Danger Shoal.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Annie Lington and General Regent, both having been last seen in a dangerous position.

The Hazard, a British barque, was totally wrecked on the coast of Bengal.

Accounts of further disasters are daily arriving.

The steamer with the European mail of August 10, from Hong Kong, is overdue, and it is feared has been wrecked.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

A letter from Shanghai, dated Oct. 17, gives the following information with regard to the United States Asiatic squadron in China and Japan. The flagship Hartford is *en route* for Japan; the Unadilla and Aroostock are bound to Shanghai; the Supply to Hong Kong; the Monocacy to Whampoo; and the Asnuciot for Shanghai. The latter is intended for the use of Minister Burlingame on his visit to the East ports this winter. The Shenandoah is at Yokohama, and the Wabasset has been heard from at Singapore.

The Tax on Whisky and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Information has been received here that the sub-committee on retrenchment, consisting of Representatives Van Wyck, Randall, and Walker, are of the opinion from their elaborate examination at New York of the violations of the tax law, in relation to tobacco and whisky, that the system for cheating the Government is far more effective and perfect than that for collecting the tax on these articles. One of the committee, in a private letter, says it appears from the investigation that not one-fifth of the whisky pays tax. In fact, he adds there is no legitimate business in distillation or rectification of whisky. Nearly all the honest men have been forced to leave the business in New York and Brooklyn. Every attempt of the Government to enforce the law sharpens the ingenuity of the men to defeat it. The only remedy, the writer says, is a reduction of the tax, and this should be collected at the still, taxing the still on its capacity.

Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Arrived, ships Granite State and Cutwater, from New York; ship National Eagle, from Boston.

The steamer *Costa Rica* has 2894 packages of tea, and 71 bales of silk. The tea is to be taken to New York.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Cotton steady at 18@18½ cents. Flour quiet; sales of 7000 bbls.; State, $4 30@10 15; Ohio, $9 65@13; Western, $8 90@21 65; Southern, $10@14 25. Wheat firm and advanced 1@2 cents. Corn advanced 1c.; sales of 32,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1 36@1 38½. Oats steady; sales of 43 000 bushels Western, 80@82c. Beef quiet. Barley dull. Pork dull; new mess $20 87½@20 90. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Cotton rather more active. Sales of low middlings at 17c., and middlings at 17½c. Flour quiet; sales of a cargo for Rio of high grade extra at $12. Wheat steady at $2 47@2 50 for prime red. Corn firm. The receipts are mostly of the new crop. Sales of dry white at 1 36@1 39; mixed Western, $1 36@1 39. Oats dull and 2c. lower; sales at 70@72. Rye, 1 45@1 55. Provisions dull and declining.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Flour quotations are unchanged. Wheat is better and firm; sales at $2 45@2 55. Legal-tenders, 72.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 2 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 113@113¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108@108¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105¾@106¼.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106¼@106½.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107½@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 103¾@104.
June and July 7-30s, 105¾@105¾. The Market is dull and heavy. Money is very active at 7 per cent.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The New Judges—Weather—Card from Pollard, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—All the newly-elected Judges met this morning and organized their Courts, and appointed bailiffs, clerks, and other officers, and then adjourned until to-morrow. There was a large crowd of disappointed expectants present, who evinced less political enthusiasm than they did at the election, or before their hopes were blighted.

Pollard publishes another card to-day totally denying the Wise publication.

News is scarce, business is dull, the weather cold, and ice is plenty.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Coming Fight Between Duffy and Bussy—Match Between Coburn and McCoole for the Championship.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The sporting circles of this city are in a state of intense excitement over the Duffy-Bussy prize fight, which takes place to-morrow. The Mattison House, which is the headquarters, is fairly besieged from morning till midnight with a crowd of sporting men and prize fighters, from all parts of the East and West, who have come on to attend the "mill." Among those who reached here to-day are Arthur Gore and Elliott, of Detroit; Gallagher and Davis, of Cleveland, and Bill Ryall and others, of New York. Betting on the fight is very brisk, Duffy being the favorite, at odds of five to three, with any number of takers.

Coburn, who arrived in the city some days since, will be Bussy's second; and McCoole, who arrived yesterday, will be Duffy's Duffy was trained by Pat McDermott, at Crystal Lake, forty-three miles from the city. He entered upon his course of preparation on the 23d of October, and continued it steadily until yesterday, when he returned to the city. Bussy's training was undergone at the Sunnyside, six miles from the city. He has been superintended from the first by Frank Nye, while Jerry Donovan has from time to time assisted him. Bussy has been in training since the 16th of October. The men are now both in the city, stopping with friends. They have given over their heavy work, and on Sunday and yesterday each took no more exercise than a walk of several miles.

This morning Bussy, accompanied by his trainer, leaves for the scene of the fight, near which he will sleep to-night. Duffy will take the late train, after his exhibition to-night, so as to avoid an early ride to-morrow.

Coburn and McCoole met last night at the Mattison House, and signed articles for the fight for the championship, as follows:—

We, Joseph Coburn and Mike McCoole, do hereby enter into an agreement to meet and fight, according to the new rules of the London prize ring, and to be strictly governed thereby, at a point within fifty miles of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, both parties to be informed of time and place of meeting ten days before the time thereof. We do hereby confirm and indorse this agreement by placing in the hands of Frank Queen, of the city of New York, our first deposit of one thousand dollars each; the second deposit of two thousand dollars each to be placed in the hands of said Frank Queen, who is hereby declared the final stakeholder, on Monday, the second day of March, 1868; and the third and last deposit of two thousand dollars each to be placed in the hands of said Frank Queen, stakeholder, on Thursday, the second day of April, A. D., 1868—Joseph Coburn to have the choice of ground, but he hereby agrees to notify the said Mike McCoole thereof ten days before the time of the battle. The ropes and stakes are to be purchased, and the expenses thereof to be equally divided between the parties to this agreement; and both parties shall share equally in the profits and expenses of the excursion train to the scene of the fight. Referee to be chosen on the ground, and in case of any magisterial interference he shall name the time and place for the next meeting. Both parties making this agreement to appear in the ring between the hours of twelve noon and three P. M. on the 27th day of May, 1868. The party failing to appear shall forfeit all claims to the battle money.

Signed and witnessed this 18th day of November, 1867. JOSEPH COBURN,
MICHAEL McCOOLE.

Witness—Henry McDermott, Dennis O'Brien.

After the fight to-morrow Coburn and McCoole will return to their respective homes, and begin their preparations for the contest. Coburn will be trained and seconded by John C. Heenan, and the Hon. John Morrissey, it is stated here, will lend a helping hand. McCoole will take up his quarters in St. Louis, and will receive his training at the hands of the parties who did the kindly for him in the late battle with Jones.

CRIME.

The Terrible Murder and Suicide at Cleveland, Ohio.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday, the occupants of offices over J. H. De Witt & Co.'s store, south of the park, were startled by the screams of a woman issuing from the hall. Several gentlemen rushed to the spot, and they found Mrs. J. H. Gregory, wife of the photograph artist, whose gallery is at No. 9, in the story above, with her little girl Ida, in an agony of grief and terror, the child screaming that her father was killed. Her story was soon told. Mrs. Gregory had become uneasy at the absence of her husband, who had not come home to breakfast, and had visited the gallery, having a key thereto, there to find her husband with his throat cut, dead, and Isabella Roy, a young girl of nineteen years, who had been in his employ for some time, lying a corpse, with an empty revolver by her side.

On the person of Gregory was found an incorrect letter, stating that troubles with his wife, whom he charged with giving false testimony against him, had led him to commit the awful crime. He requested that a Mr. Pugh might select a burying place for his remains in Woodland Cemetery; that the body of "this girl" might be buried with him; and that his wife, Willie, and Ida Belle, might have a burying lot next to his. The letter had no signature, and nothing was said in it in regard to the manner of the girl's "taking off." The whole tragical affair was deeply shrouded in mystery; but the most reasonable hypothesis was that Gregory, after killing the girl, brooded over the crime, and, perhaps, tried in vain to devise some means of getting rid of the body, and finally had been driven, by his horrible mental suffering, to end his own existence.

The girl had evidently been killed a considerable time before the act of suicide, as the blood near her person had commenced to decompose, and gave forth an unpleasant odor.

Phi'ada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS

MR. SECRETARY PEPYS AND HIS DIARY. Being Extracts Selected by Allan Grant. New York: Harper & Bros. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

We suppose that the little work in paper cover now laid before us is an attempt to popularize the diary of good old garrulous Pepys. It is a compilation, a very compact compilation, of the eight folio volumes in which the Secretary recorded his observations of men and things of his day. It would be decidedly late for us to attempt a criticism, as all its merits are familiar to the general English scholar. Giving details, exulting in the petty schemes of the court, filled alternately with fear at his own rashness and with remorse for his supposed misdeeds, Pepys has long been a synonym for a free writer as a diarist. His innermost thoughts are all laid before the public by the unsuspecting old man, and we are thus given not only a good idea of himself, which is of small consequence, but also of the workings of the Court of his time, of the manners of the gentry and nobility, and the feelings and undercurrents of official influence. It is neatly published in a plain, small octavo, and is prefaced by an excellent illustration of the well-known features of the old Secretary. The portions selected are the best of the extremely verbose writings of the adviser of their majesties.

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. By Mrs. R. H. Davis. Sheldon & Co. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

We do not know whether Mrs. Davis was ever in Philadelphia, but if she has been, and seen the sights which she describes in the opening chapters of her work, she was specially favored. As a rule, the teams described by her were abundant some time about the Revolution. Four-horse teams, with white covered wagons, do not frequent Market street wharf. But with trifling improbability, the work is a fair specimen of a modern novel. In fact, it is better than the average—considerably better. The characters are all probable, which is so rare a merit that we hail them with infinite satisfaction, while the places in which they meet and the conjunction of circumstances would lead us to believe in fate as absolutely as a Mohammedan. The work is neatly published, in an illuminated cloth cover.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. By John W. Forney, Esq. T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The letters of Colonel Forney, when published in his paper, were eagerly welcomed by their readers, as being the observations of a keen traveller, who viewed the things he saw in an intelligent and not over-caustic manner, and enabled us to thoroughly comprehend them by comparison with our own city and country. He possessed rare qualifications for the task of picturing to us the political condition of the various countries he visited, and availed himself of these opportunities. In the hasty composition incident to travel, a number of crudities and errors were unavoidable. To correct these the author has carefully revised his work, and now gives us, in a complete, handsomely printed volume, his experience in a form worthy of preservation. The work is prefaced by a life-like steel engraving of the author, and is excellently published. We are sure it will attain the large sale which its merits so eminently deserve.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND By Agnes Strickland. Abridged. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The high place assigned by universal consent to the "Lives of the Queens," by Miss Strickland, has caused her work to be not only the best, but the only, work on the subject in English literature. When, therefore, it was proposed to adapt to school uses a compendious history, resort to this correct authoress was necessary. Nor need we regret the necessity. Her style is pure, her examination of historical facts accurate, and her deductions drawn after careful examination. We know of no writer who could be placed with more safety before scholars, and we therefore are gratified to see the admirable abridgment which the Messrs. Harpers give to the public. We commend it most heartily as a text-book in all young ladies' schools, and it can without detriment be extended to the boys as well as the girls. Much credit is due to Miss Parker for the care displayed in reducing this voluminous work to dimensions which may be of practical usefulness.

MACE'S SONG BOOK—CONTES DU PETIT CHATEAU. By Jean Mace. Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

An admirably translated work of an admirable writer is the one before us. It is composed of those delightful fairy tales which it seems cannot be written except by a Frenchman or a German. It is a most charming work for children, and one which will prove a most acceptable Christmas gift for the little ones. It is elegantly bound and illustrated, and altogether is a most valuable addition to the library of a child.

CORY O'LANUS. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

A work of entirely too broad humor for our taste. It may succeed in attaining the grotesque, but will fail to be entitled to the palm of being witty. It is written in a style which few can excel in, and in the present case it is a failure. Its illustrations are tolerably well executed, but the conception contains nothing of the funny. It appears to us as if it lacks not only all humor, but all point. It is certainly not worth reading.

THE SEXTON'S TALE AND OTHER POEMS. By Theodore Tilton. Sheldon & Co. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

All of the poems of Mr. Tilton have been published in various forms before, so that we can only commend the present volume for its beautiful dress and rare typographical excellence. Of its contents, we have before spoken in terms of praise in our columns.

"MY NOVEL." Two volumes. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The latest addition to the Globe Edition of Bulwer's works is before us, and makes two beautiful volumes. It is bound in green and gold, and we notice, for the first time, a decided improvement in the title on the last of the work. Instead of being vol. one and vol. two, the first volume is marked by a single star, the second by two stars. This is neat and novel. The edition is printed in the handsomest style of typographic excellence, and merits a large sale. All who have not yet secured the works of Bulwer should not hesitate in their securing of a set of his works at once cheap and ornamental.

COUSIN ALICE. J. P. Skelly & Co., No. 21 S. Seventh street.

We are indebted to Mr. Skelly for another delightful child's story. It is suited for a Sunday School library, and possesses the merit of simplicity and interest.

The same firm also sends us "Norman and Ada," another of those excellent children's books for which they are achieving so high a reputation.

THE MONAD. A Satire. By "Truth."

A very pestilent production is laid on our table by an anonymous writer. It displays no mean ability. Its versification is in Pope metre, and good, its satire is stinging, but some of its paragraphs are simply *disgusting*. In many of its paragraphs all decency is laid aside; and while the knife is applied with full force, yet it oversteps the decent. Its attacks on Third street bankers and brokers are sarcastic in the extreme, and even if just, would be inexcusable. It is a libellous work to a singular extent, and would subject its author to a criminal suit if he was known. It covers, however, great space, and its characters are all well-known.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from James R. Simons, No. 29 S. Sixth street, three additional volumes of the Globe Edition of Dickens, published by Hurd & Houghton, of which he is the Philadelphia agent. They are all published in that excellent style of art which has characterized the rest of the works issued by the same house, and have each of them several handsome steel illustrations. The paper is good, and the typography is perfectly clear.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, No. 724 Chesnut street, sends us three volumes of the English edition of the novels of Walter Scott. They consist of "The Pirate," "The Abbot," and "Kenilworth." They are printed in the same style as "Chambers' Miscellany," clear, though small. They are in illuminated page covers, and make an extremely readable edition. They are sold for the fabulous price of twenty-five cents a number. The edition is in twenty-five volumes, so that all of the novels of Sir Walter could be secured for $6·25. Every one should avail themselves of the opportunity.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD also announces the arrival of an invoice of English works, among which is a full and excellent edition of the "Works of Robert Burns," for fifty cents. When literature is at such a price, there is no excuse for not perusing it.

Curiosities of the Abyssinian Church.

In a recently published book on Abyssinia, written by Mr. Henry Duftan, occurs an amusing description of the form of religion received in that country. We quote a few passages:—

THE PRIESTS.

"The Albuna has the appointing of priests and other chief officers. The ceremony is performed by the laying on of hands. Priests that are already married have the privilege of entering the sacred office, but none must marry afterwards. Their duties consist in reading the prayers, chanting, administering the sacraments, and dancing, the latter being indulged in during religious processions, and consisting of a peculiar swaying to and fro of the body rather than a free use of the legs. Upon them also devolves the duty of instructing youth, but not exclusively, for there is another class called *debteras*, or learned men, who are schoolmasters as well as scribes. Some monasteries are found in different parts, but nuns are rare.

THE CHURCHES.

"The churches are generally built on the summit of hills, in the midst of cypress groves. They are round, with conical roofs, and divided, after the Jewish model, into three parts. The outer court is open, being the space between the wall and the posts supporting the roof, which extends about four yards beyond the main building. The second part, corresponding with the Holy Place, is the place between the outer wall and another, which encloses the holiest of all; and here the people congregate for divine worship. The holiest is only entered by the priest, and contains what is called the tabot, or ark, in which the sacred vessels and books are kept. The exterior of this enclosure is profusely painted with sacred and historical subjects by native artists, which, to an European, are subjects of great amusement. Michael, the archangel, and St. George and the Dragon, nearly always occupy the door. In representations of the future world, it is remarkable that they always paint angels and good men white, devils and bad men black, which, on one occasion, made me ask a priest, by way of a joke, whether all Abyssinians, being black, went to the nether world?

CURIOSITIES OF ABYSSINIAN ECCLESIASTICAL ART.

"The Philistines appear to have known the use of the blunderbuss, and the Lord's Supper seems to have been conducted in the same manner as an Abyssinian feast. One representation amused me much. It represented the life, death, and judgment of a man who had been a cannibal. Tableau the first showed the monster in the act of demolishing sundry human arms and legs. Tableau the second, the same individual bestowing alms on the poor on Friday, the feast day. Tableau the third, his death and coming to judgment, in which Christ is represented with a pair of scales, one of which is filled with the man's cannibalism, the other with his fasting and almsgiving, the latter having a slight preponderance. Tableau the fourth represents the Devil disputing with Mary the justice of the decision, and forcibly asserting his claim by seizing the individual in question by the leg, the Virgin maintaining her hold of the head. Tableau the fifth, triumph of Mary, and the quondam cannibal's admission to Paradise.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

"Sometimes the tolling of a bell, but in most cases the beating of kettledrums, summons the faithful to prayer. The prayers are read in Ethiopic, a language which the people know nothing about, so that little profit can be derived from the service. Indeed, most persons content themselves with kissing the floor or walls of the edifice, and such is the criterion of a man's piety; "he kisses the church," they say and so esteem him a good Christian. Some will utter a prayer. The petition takes a form similar to the following, which an old woman was heard to offer up during my visit, though the last clause is probably in most cases omitted:—'O Lord, give me plenty to eat and drink, good raiment, and a comfortable home, or else kill me outright.' The sacrament is administered in both kinds, only that raisins are steeped in water to form the wine. Wine is scarce in the country. Baptism is administered by immersion every year. The rite of circumcision universally prevails.

THE ABYSSINIAN CALENDAR.

"Their calendar is crammed full of saints, and the days of the year by no means suffice for them all, so that they have morning celebrations and evening celebrations. One cannot wonder at this, when their latitudinarianism leads them to commemorate Balaam and his ass, Pontius Pilate and his wife, and such like doubtful saints. In addition to the heroes of the Bible and Apocryphal books, they have many local saints, who have at various times astonished Abyssinia by their miracles and prodigies, particularly one called Tecla Haimanos, who usurps an importance in the Abyssinian mind often before Mary, or even Jesus. He is said to have converted the Devil, and induced him to become Monk for forty days, though what became of him afterwards we are at a loss to know. I suppose that fasting and celibacy did not agree with him for longer than that term of trial, and, therefore, he became a 'backslider.' The same holy man, wishing to ascend a steep mountain with perpendicular sides, similar to the Guimb, was accommodated, in answer to a prayer, with a boa constrictor, which took him up on its back."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUDGE NOT; OR HESTER POWERS' GIRLHOOD.

A BOOK FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Handsome Cloth Binding. Price, $1·50.

In the lovely English village of West Oakland a costly monument bearing this inscription—"JUDGE NOT"—arrests the attention and excites the curiosity of every summer tourist. Hester Powers, a village beauty, is the heroine; and this striking monument, with its simple yet eloquent inscription, is the atonement made by her high-born companion for the hasty judgment that crushed her.

The author is a Philadelphian.

MISS THACKERAY'S exquisite stories:—

"JACK THE GIANT KILLER,"

"BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,"

AND "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,"

Are having an immense sale everywhere.

"CINDERELLA" and "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY"

Will be published this week.

Sold by all Booksellers, in town and country.

11 19 2t LORING, Publisher, Boston.

G. W. PITCHER, 808 CHESNUT STREET, 808, announces the following

NEW BOOKS AND CHROMOS AT CLOSING-OUT PRICES:—

"Waiting for the Verdict," by Rachel Davis; "Guardian Angel," by O. W. Holmes; Strickland's "Queens of England," 1 vol.; "Prayers of the Ages;" "Lucille," 24 illustrations; "Snow Bound," with 40 illustrations, and many others lately published.

SEVEN NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

"Snow Berries," "Rainbows for Children," "Grimm's Goblins," "Starry Flag," "Breaking Away," "Shamrock and Thistle," by Oliver Optic, and "Queer Little People," by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Our assortment of Books for Little Folks, either single or in sets, is unsurpassed, and selling at CLOSING-OUT PRICES.

A specialty made of the celebrated Prang CHROMOS.

"The Kids," "Playground," "Blackberries," "Under the Apple Tree," and "Rest on the Roadside," are published this week.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

25 different kinds, ranging in price from $1 to $100.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

25,000 subjects, ranging in price from 10 cents to $1.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES by the quire, package, ream, bundle, or box, at CLOSING-OUT PRICES.

Also, a new selected lot of $2 BOOKS SELLING AT 50 CENTS.

G. W. PITCHER, 808 CHESNUT STREET, 808.

11 16

CHEAP BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.—JUST RECEIVED,

BURNS' COMPLETE WORKS, in one volume. 600 pages of printed matter, good type, with numerous illustrations, price 50 cents.

THE PIRATE. By Walter Scott. Being volume 13 of the *People's Copyright Edition*. To be completed in 25 volumes. Price per vol., 25c.

Also a fresh supply of SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS, with 36 illustrations, price 50 cents.

BYRON'S COMPLETE WORKS, with 16 illustrations, price 35 cents.

For sale by DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Persons ordering the above sent by mail will enclose, for postage on Shakespeare, an additional 20 cents.

On Byron, an additional.....10 cents
On Burns, an additional.....10 cents
On Waverly, an additional..... 5 cents

11 16 smwst

CHEAP BOOKS! CHEAP BOOKS! HENRY WARD BEECHER'S PRAYERS,

Delivered in Plymouth Church. 12mo, $1·25.

KATRINA. By J. G. Holland. Her Life and Mine 12mo. $1·05.

JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS. Blue and Gold, $1.

A STORY OF DOOM. By Jean Ingelow. Blue and Gold, $1.

MUHLBACH'S NOVELS. Cloth binding, $1·50.

ALL BOOKS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES at the cheap Book Store of JAMES S. CLAXTON, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

11 18 3t

CHROMOS! CHROMOS!—DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, has just received a fresh supply of all of PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS, and offers them at very large reductions from the Publishers' prices.

The latest ones are:—

"The Kids' Playground," price.....$4·00
"Bouquet of Flowers," " ..... 4·00
"Under the Apple Tree," " ..... 1·67
"Rest on the Roadside," " ..... 1·67
Correggio's "Magdalen," " ..... 6·00

N. B.—Always on hand, the largest and best selected assortment of Books, in every style of binding, and for sale cheaper than in any other Bookstore in the country. [11 16 smw3t

LEGAL NOTICES.

ROTHARMEL AND ZIMMERMAN ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given to the heirs of the Rotharmel and Zimmerman Estate of Holland, that a meeting is called by the undersigned at 10 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, 1867, at AULENBACH'S HALL, No. 608 PENN Street, Reading, Berks county, Pa. The object of this meeting is to decide whether they will send a person to Holland or not, in order to make an effort to recover said estate.

Copies of all papers, letters, Bible, and family records the heirs will please bring with them, and a committee will then be appointed to take them in charge. Persons interested and not able to attend in person will instruct others who will be there what money they intend to subscribe for the above object. As this is our last effort, I hope all persons interested will attend for final action.

JOHN J. SCHOLL, Secretary, Allentown P. O.

JACOB WARMEKESSEL, Treasurer.

Editors copying the above advertisement once every week for three weeks will send copies of said papers to the Secretary, together with their bills for payment before the 15th day of November, 1867.

Papers of the following counties will please insert the above notice:—Montgomery, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lebanon, Lancaster, Dauphin, and Philadelphia. 11 6w3t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1133 and 1135 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 10 3

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,066·20	
On Fire Risks	153,466·11	
		$813,687·01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		336,305·00
		$1,149,992·01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803·79	
On Fire Risks	136,342·51	
		$743,146·30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc		105,445·09
		$848,591·39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434·11	
Fire Losses	68,854·96	
Return Premiums	62,828·87	
Reinsurances	40,435·54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	40,690·72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc	20,618·59	
Expenses, etc	17,082·43	
		$608,545·21
		$240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's		$201,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881		134,400·00
50,000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes		52,562·50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		210,770·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)		125,625·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		51,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,270·00
15,000 300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15,000·00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		7,800·00
5000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		15,000·00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made		219,135·67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		43,334·36
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $9076·00 Estimated value		3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103,017·10	
Cash in Drawer	198 31	
		103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Ballett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE, (Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK SABLE ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH, 9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

Will remove to our new Store, No. 1213 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET, 10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, 8 15] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	945,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481·13.	INCOME FOR 1866 $335,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3t

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN, GENERAL AGENTS, N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 4

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS., PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000. INCOME FOR 1866, $103,944.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES H. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
	Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, ATWOOD SMITH, 10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865. CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA F. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser. 7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris,
	JOHN WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 6

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES, pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher, Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO., EBENISTES, CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de lima.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO., CABINET MAKERS, THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, MEUBEL FABRICKANT THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO. MEUBLES FINO EN EXHIBICION, In Serie de Cuarton, COLOCADO COMO Salas de recibimiento Y CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH, 9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE HAVE REMOVED THEIR FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET, 9 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE, 8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216), SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE OF LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $10, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $225.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., 9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL AGENCY, NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

BROWN'S PATENT COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 S. THIRD Street, 8 27 tfr Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Richings Opera Troupe appear again this evening, in Benedict's delightful opera of the *Lily of Killarney; or, the Colleen Bawn*. Every member of this favorite Company has a part in this new opera. It can only be played one evening more. On Friday Mr. Castle takes his benefit, when *Fra Diavolo* will be presented. On Saturday afternoon, the usual matinee.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Olive Logan's American comedy of *Surf* has been very successful. It is now in its third week, and seems as popular as ever. Mrs. John Drew is admirable in her part, and the comic acting of Mr. Craig, Mr. Hemple, and others is first-rate. No one should fail to see the new comedy. It is a capital picture of American fashionable life.

AT THE WALNUT this evening, Dr. Bird's noble tragedy of the *Gladiator* will be presented, with Mr. Edwin Forrest in his great role of "Spartacus," assisted by Mr. Barton Hill, Miss Lillie, and the whole company. This is Mr. Forrest's last night but two.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—In addition to the admirable variety troupe, Mr. Fox this week presents the Carlo Family of pantomimists, Miss S. E. Swift, the female athlete, and Miss Millie Kilmyer, the Philadelphia Hebe and Terpsichore, as additional "star" attractions.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS.—The new management are having splendid success at Tenth and Callowhill streets. Mr. William Large and the whole congress of artists are all especial favorites. Matinees are given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons regularly.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.—Budworth, Brower, Eph Horn, Frank Moran, and the panorama of "Our Country's Progress," continues to attract immense audiences, but the management, Messrs. Tunison & Co., positively refuse to elevate the prices of admission, which are published elsewhere.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—Carncross & Dixey proceed on their usual plan, and are patronized by immense audiences every night. An attractive entertainment is offered every night.

CARL SENTZ'S MATINEES AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The programme for Thursday afternoon comprehends the celebrated G Minor Symphony, which was so skilfully performed at the last concert; the overture to *Fra Diavolo*, which this orchestra gives with wonderful effect; the new quadrilles by Hoffmann; a violin solo by Mr. Sartori, and a clarionet solo by Mr. Stoll, Sr., whose son created such a *furor* last week by his highly artistic solo on the violin. These concerts are the resort of the fashion and beauty of the town.

AT THE GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to be tendered to Mrs. Josephine Schimpf, at Concert Hall, on the 3d of next month, we are informed that the following eminent artistes will assist:—Mr. Theodore Habtemann, Miss Louise Solliday, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Mrs. Josephine Schimpf, Mr. Carl Gaertner, Mr. H. G. Thunder, and others. Tickets may be obtained at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street. All of our music-loving friends should remember this concert.

THE MENDELSOHN SOCIETY gives its first subscription concert on Monday night next. The subscribers already are coming in fast; they have the privilege of the rehearsals and concerts, and also can dispose of a few tickets to their friends. Messrs. Habelmann, Thunder, Harkins, Lewis, and Carl Sentz, with his grand orchestra, fill up an entertainment of rare excellence. This is a most energetic organization.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL Bal Masque and Bal d'Opera, is to be given at the Academy of Music, in January, 1868, as usual. It is to be more elegant than ever before. Messrs. P. E. Abel and Harry C. Risley are the managers. Tickets may be obtained at the Continental Hotel, and at Peterson's book store, Chesnut street, above Third.

CONCERT HALL.—This is the last week of the wonderful Professor and M'me Macallister, who appear in a splendid bill of illusions, miracles, and mysterious tricks nightly. The distribution of presents is continued, and many persons have been the recipients of valuable presents during the past ten days.

IT IS SAID that Mr. John E. McDonough will reproduce the *Black Crook*, in all its grandeur, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, on the 1st of January, 1868.

THE FALL EXHIBITION of the Artists' Fund Society is now open at the new galleries, No 1334 Chesnut street. The annual sale will take place on Tuesday, December 3.

MR. MARK HASSLER will give his third matinee next Monday afternoon at Concert Hall.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA give their usual matinee on Saturday morning at half-past 11 o'clock.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 53	MOON RISES	0 59
SUN SETS	4 39	HIGH WATER	8 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	Nov. 2
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 6
Erin	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 6
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
NovaScotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Nov. 9
America	Southampton	New York	Nov. 12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13
C.of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Nov. 20
Sidon	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Nov. 21
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 23
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 25
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 21
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 21
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 24
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig W. H. Parks, Simmons, 13 days from Havana, with molasses to A. Merino.
Schr E. Magee, Barnes, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr G. T. Thorn, Townsend, 5 days from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr W. Gilliam, Scoville, 5 days from Middletown, with stone to captain.
Schr E. Matthews, McElwee, 5 days from Wareham, in ballast to captain.
Schr Wm. Henry, Cochran, 3 days from Federalsburg, with ties and grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Nile, Buckson, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Bidle, Brimer, 1 day from St. Martins, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Pacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Brig J. C. York, York, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 15th inst.
Schr Maggie McNeil, Snow, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Lucy Holmes, Eldridge, hence, at Kingston 16th inst.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, hence, at Boston 17th instant.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 17th inst.
Schr S. Watson, Watson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, hence, at Pawtuckot 16th instant.
Schr M. Standish, Rich, for Gardiner and Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.
Schrs Hale, Disney, and Hiawatha, Newman, hence, at Newport 18th inst.
Schr J. Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at, Boston 18th inst.
Schr E. N. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr A. Wooley, hence at Norwich 16th inst.
Schr Mary E. Vancleaf, Cobb, hence, at Portland 18th inst.
Schr Dart, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington 18th inst.
Schr C. C. Clark, Foster, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 15th inst.
Schrs J. Magee and Cherub, hence, at Washington 18th inst.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Providence 17th inst.
Schr C. Comery, from Hallowell for Philadelphia, at Boston 16th inst.
Schrs D. G. Floyd and Geo. Fales, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Steamtug Archibald Getty, hence for Savannah, is in Hatteras Inlet with loss of rudder.

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 m w f2m PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

3-PLY INGRAINS

AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

J. T. DELACROIX,

NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

FINE

SWISS CARVED BRACKETS

WALNUT

11 8 fw

BOOK-SHELVES AND LADDERS

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11 11 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 10 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.
We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.
We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.
Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Erv'en, Osg'od Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 11] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1]

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for R. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 26 2m8p

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 m

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed in the town hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 ts Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned, at No. 1102 GIRARD Street, third door, or directed to Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., Nov. 23, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc. at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Commanding Officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1867 or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef, etc."

C. L. KILBURN,
11 20 3t Bvt. Brigadier-General A. C. G. S.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10 mwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28 mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PIBLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 23½ cents.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

TEMPLE OF FASHION

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. [7 14]

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6] No. 102 JONES' Alley.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND

NO. 1738 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 CHESTNUT Street. 9 9

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FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch,
Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators.
11 5 7 9 11 13 15 18 18 20 22 24 26 28 13t5

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A very beautiful Fruit Farm and Country Seat, just outside the city limits. Inquire of

ROBERT S. INNES,
11 16 fmw4t Burlington, N. J., Box 134 P. O.

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT

11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14]

NATIONAL UNION

GROCERY AND PROVISION COMPANY.

Groceries and Provisions at Cost.

OFFICE: No. 235 South THIRD Street.
STORE: No. 608 ARCH Street.

Cash Capital.....$30,000
President—WHILL. D. HALFMANN. 11 16 1m

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1867.

On the petition of JAMES McCARTY, of Reading, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, for an improvement in Rollers for scarfing the edges of skelps for lap-welded tubes, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 31st day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 13th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and in the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in the "Evening Telegraph," Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
11 6 w3t Commissioner of Patents.

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO BALTIMORE.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 3 o'clock P. M (sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc., etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
St. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Va 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1]

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 18 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
November 21, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 15 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 22, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 16 3t

LARGE PE

Hon. James W. Wall on the Election of Mr. Vallandigham as Senator from Ohio.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 14, 1867.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—I notice in your issue of this evening an editorial entitled "Senator Vallandigham," in which you state that Mr. Vallandigham, being a traitor, if elected United States Senator will not be permitted to take his seat. Assertions are very easily made, but when you charge a man with being an offender against the laws you should accompany it with the proof.

When and where was Mr. Vallandigham ever convicted of being a traitor? The illegal and unconstitutional tribunal that convicted and sentenced Mr. Vallandigham found him guilty of being opposed to the war, and with having censured in a public speech the administration of the *immaculate* Lincoln. If these acts constitute treason, then was Lincoln himself a traitor, as he both opposed the Mexican war and censured the administration of Mr. Polk in a public speech. But such acts do not constitute treason in the eyes of the law; and even if they did, the action of the Burnside military court would not be of the slightest account, as the United States Supreme Court has decided that such tribunals in the Northern States were illegal and unconstitutional.

Should Mr. Vallandigham be elected, and *I have the gratification of assuring you that he will*, I believe he possesses all the qualifications required by the Constitution—age, residence, and citizenship. His age is over thirty, he resides in the State of Ohio, and he was a citizen nine years preceding the election; and these qualifications cannot be varied or added to by Congressional or State legislation. In 3d Cowen's Reports, in the Court of Appeals, Chancellor Sandford, in delivering the opinion of affirmance in Barker vs. The People, in error, uses this language:—

"Whether the Legislature can exclude from public trusts any person not excluded by the express rules of the Constitution is the question I have already examined; and according to my views of that question there may be an exclusion by law in punishment for crimes, *but in no manner and for no other cause.*"

And in these views Judge Story, in his Commentaries, fully agrees with the learned Chancellor.

Now, as Mr. Vallandigham does not stand convicted of any crime, and has all the qualifications the Constitution requires, you will be good enough to state upon what grounds could the Senate refuse him his seat?

I know that there has been recently in that body the exercise of a species of pretended right based upon

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That he shall take who hath the power,
And he shall keep who can!"

but the recent decisive popular verdict will make that body a little more circumspect in its behavior; and the probabilities are that that circumspection will be very much intensified by the fact that when Mr. Vallandigham comes to claim his seat, men of Mr. Vallandigham's political views will very likely be in the ascendancy in the lower House.

Mr. Vallandigham is the peer, both in high-toned morals, intellectual force, and gentlemanly courtesy, of any man in your city; and there are men who constantly assail him who are not worthy "to unloose the latchet of his shoes," and who would not dare utter their slanders in his presence, with his keen, honest, penetrating eyes looking into theirs.

As a respectable journalist, you should be cautious how you retail the garbage floating about in the political slums.

The man who, by his integrity of character, lofty eloquence, and courageous devotion to the great principles of constitutional liberty, has made himself the idol of a majority of the people of Ohio, has nothing to fear from the slanders of his political foes. There is a brilliant future before him, and in the Senate of the United States he will find the proper theatre for the exercise of those transcendent talents with which he is gifted, and for the display of that comprehensive knowledge of political ethics with which he is endowed.

He will be Senator from Ohio, and he will take his seat in the Senate of the United States, and I desire you to take note of the prediction.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES W. WALL.

The Official Vote of New Jersey.

We present below the official vote in the late election, as returned by the County Canvassers to the Secretary of State. Owing to there being no general State ticket in the field, the votes on some of the county officers greatly varies from the local issues, as in this county, where the Democratic Clerk ran 500 ahead of his ticket. We have taken in most cases the average vote on Coroners as probably the fairest test and least liable to scratching. In Monmouth County the Republicans ran no ticket, and in Warren County there were only Republican nominees for Coroners and Registers, and Assemblymen in two Districts. The following is the table as compared with the vote in 1866 and 1865:—

	1867.		1866.		1865.	
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
Atlantic	982	1078	759	1292	1024	1262
Bergen	2206	756	2245	1642	2231	1811
Burlington	3080	4463	4401	5114	3919	5367
Camden	3256	2741	3752	3351	3767	3861
Cape May	642	532	338	672	440	746
Cumberland	2540	2389	1689	2725	1856	2743
Essex	9898	9709	85 5	10883	9114	11417
Gloucester	1727	1735	1944	2025	1894	2385
Hudson	6490	3545	5288	4989	5279	5157
Hunterdon	3979	2072	4091	2941	4 69	3 94
Mercer	4032	3627	3734	3050	3767	4118
Middlesex	3975	2835	3511	3256	3470	3379
Monmouth	2558	no op.	4697	3157	4197	3143
Morris	3566	3104	4246	3744	3506	3702
Ocean	860	1048	982	1339	611	1421
Passaic	3157	2983	2882	3419	2666	3365
Salem	1844	2274	2170	2377	2017	2279
Somerset	2243	1698	2192	1950	2225	2022
Sussex	2847	1075	3140	1949	3245	1815
Union	3148	2393	2768	2828	2804	2776
Warren	2479	833	3222	1974	3383	2349
	67,468	51,114	63,971	65,462	64,736	67,525
	Dem. maj...16,354		Rep. maj... 1,491		Rep. maj...2,789	

By an analysis of the vote it will be seen that the Republicans lose 14,348 from the vote in 1866, when their majority was 1491, and 16,411 from the vote in 1865, when Governor Ward had 2789 majority; while the Democracy only gain 3497 over 1866 and 3732 over 1865, showing a net Republican loss from 1866 of 10,851 voters, and from 1865 of 13,679 voters who did not vote for either party this year.

Congressional Statistics.

The following will show the number of the members of Congress from the several States and Territories since the organization of the Government:—

Total number of Representatives, Senators and Delegates who have served in Congress	4274
Members of the Continental Congress	404
Number of Smiths	55
Number of Browns	26
Number of Joneses	25
Number of Speakers of House of Representatives	30
Number of Presidents of the Senate	16
Presidents of the Senate *pro tem*	44
Clerks of the House	13
Secretaries of the Senate	5

NUMBER OF MEMBERS FROM STATES, ETC.

Alabama	52	Missouri	63
Arkansas	16	Nevada	6
California	41	New Hampshire	119
Connecticut	136	New Jersey	151
Delaware	52	New York	743
Florida	12	North Carolina	168
Georgia	135	Ohio	240
Illinois	73	Oregon	11
Indiana	101	Pennsylvania	485
Iowa	24	Rhode Island	73
Kansas	6	South Carolina	141
Kentucky	179	Tennessee	131
Louisiana	58	Texas	17
Maine	108	Vermont	79
Maryland	180	Virginia	209
Massachusetts	240	West Virginia	7
Michigan	44	Wisconsin	28
Minnesota	10	Present Territories	30
Mississippi	58		

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE

SPEECH OF NAPOLEON.

The London Times Pronounces It His Most Sensible Speech.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 19—Noon.—Consols, 94 7-16; United States Five-twenties, 70 15-16; Illinois Central, 84⅔; Erie, 47½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—Noon.—Cotton dull and declined 1-16d; middling uplands, 8¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—The steamship Minnesota, from New York November 6th, has arrived here.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The speech of the Emperor Napoleon, delivered before the French Chambers yesterday, is published this morning. It relates to Italian and German affairs, and the question of French reform. The document is quite short, consisting of less than fifteen hundred words.

The *Times* of this morning, commenting on the speech, warmly praised Napoleon, and regards the speech as the most liberal, peaceful, and sensible speach of the second empire.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—There was no election of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day, three injunctions against its proceedings having been issued.

MEETING AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.—A meeting of the Board of Trade was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at their rooms on Chesnut street, above Fifth.

President William Devine in the chair.

The President read a lengthy paper, the substance of which is embodied in the following resolutions, which he submitted to the meeting for their consideration:—

Resolved, That the present burdensome and exhausting internal revenue taxation should be speedily reduced to the necessities of an economical administration of financial affairs, not exceeding the amount required to meet the interest of the public debt, and the current expenses of the Government.

Resolved That the national revenue, under existing laws, being estimated at $150,000,000 more per annum than the necessity of the Government requires, the internal revenue taxes on all manufactures and productions of the country, except the luxuries, should be removed.

Resolved, That the tariff on importations of foreign manufactures should be revised so as to protect home industry against the unequal competition of the cheap capital and cheaper labor of foreign countries.

Resolved, That the payment of the public debt should not be made in the present unsettled state of affairs, and not until all the States of the Union are in a financial condition to pay their due share, and then its reduction should be commenced with the payment of a small sum annually, and gradually increasing the amount with the increase of prosperity and wealth of the country.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—George Kelley was brought before Alderman Beitler on the charge of deserting his wife and children, now living at No. 814 Darien street, and also for threatening to do her injury. He was committed in default of $1'00 bail to answer.

William Coffin was committed by Alderman Beitler on the charge of stealing twenty pieces of black cloth, valued at more than $1000, from Jacob H. Somers' establishment, No. 219 Chesnut street, on the 10th of December last.

William Gillim, a colored man, testified that the bale containing these goods was standing in the street, and that two men, in a business-like manner, took it off in a push-cart.

Detective Taggart testified to having found nineteen pieces of the goods in defendant's house, and afterwards caught him. Alderman Beitler held Coffin in $1000 bail.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon was caused by the partial burning of the roof of a frame house at the corner of Eighth and Marriott streets, occupied by James Nemanee. The damage to the building will not exceed $75. The water ruined about $30 worth of furniture.

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting to

$102,000·00,

An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.

Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila. National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. 10 23 w2 44p

Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 15 Below Third and Walnut and Docks.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

DRY GOODS.

QUILTED SKIRTS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, Nov. 18,

FIVE CASES

ENGLISH QUILTED SKIRTS,

TO CLOSE IMPORTATION,

11 18 mwf3t] AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18 wsm]rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 46t] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. FITKIN & CO.,
10 24 1mrp Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES
IN
LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES
IN
RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5'50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY

OF

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FRONTING, SHIRTING, PILLOW CASES, AND SHEETING LINENS.

Also, a Linen imported expressly for LADIES' WEAR, all of celebrated makes.
New and elegant designs of splendid

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

3, 4, 5, and 6 yards long, with Napkins and Doylies to match.
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS in all widths and qualities, very heavy.

NOVELTIES

IN TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES of all sizes.
TOWELS, plain, bordered, and fringed.
TOWELINGS of all descriptions, in every variety and size, for household use.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, 5-8, 6-4, 7-8, 4-4 wide.
LINEN LAWNS for Surplices and Hdkfs., and for Ruffling.
FLOOR AND STAIR LINENS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, both plain and striped.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
11 6 wfm10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.

Have reduced some FINE GOODS for valuable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE SHAWLS,	TABLE COVERS,
FINE SILKS,	BLANKETS,
WIDE VELVETS,	FINE DAMASKS,
RICH PLAIDS,	LINEN NAPKINS,
GOOD POPLINS,	GOOD GLOVES,
PIANO COVERS,	WORKED COLLARS
BALMORALS,	HDKFS. 10 25wlmom

MELODEON COVERS, ETC.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

9 26 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Flannels, very cheap.
Domet Flannels, 18½, 20, 25, 28, 31 cents.
Heavy Domet Shaker Flannels, 25 and 33 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 28, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 650.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
A large assortment of Blankets, very cheap.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 25, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 85 cents, and $1.
Plain all-wool Rep Poplins.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Plaid Poplins, very cheap.
Best makes American Calicoes, Delaines, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., very cheap
Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs., etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
One lot of Gents' Half Hose, full regular made, at 25c., worth 37½ cents.
Gents' English super stout Half Hose, 31 cents.
Ladies' full regular made Unbleached Hose, 31 and 37½ cents per pair.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

9 21 smw tJ1] PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Kid Gloves, real Kid, $1·25 a pair.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.

M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
8-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.

Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 amwtf

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation of

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths'

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 528 ARCH STREET,
9 26 smwtmrp One door below Sixth.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT SACRIFICE
IN
MILLINERY GOODS.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

No. 413 ARCH STREET,

NOW OFFER

THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT RETAIL,

Together with daily consignments from New York for 60 days.

Our entire Stock must be closed out preparatory for SPRING TRADE, and the Goods will be sold regardless of cost. [11 18 fmwlmrp

HATS AND BONNETS

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16 3

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.
PITKIN & CO.,
9 24 1mrp] Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers,
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed,

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1804 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Above Girard Avenue. [11 8fmwtmrp